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Palms Tall And Water Cool

Photo—B. F. Ferreira.

INDIA'S PERIPATETIC ENVOY: HOW HIGH IS THE SKY?

Short Story — **THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SADISM** — Last Page

Skit — **MARRY NOW OR NEVER!** — Patter

Short Story

By S. B. Menon

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

Gopal was returning home after fifteen years of almost exile life in Singapore.

Fifteen years! What a terribly long and critical period it had been for him, mused Gopal, as he stretched himself comfortably on the upper berth of his compartment. Years packed with adventures, hardships, thrills and agonies—that was what they had been to him. He felt a queer thrill as he sat in the dear old Malabar Express once again, taking him home. He couldn't help switching his mind to the early days in his life. Sure enough, he had enough reason to grumble a lot about his own people. They had never cared an iota for him—no, not even his nearest kith and kin. They had taken him for a rowdy and nearly disowned him. He had his own faults and weaknesses, Gopal would gladly confess, But did that mean that they should be so inconsiderate, intolerant, puritanic and unfeeling! Gopal almost clenched his fists as he brooded over those evil days when he was abused and scorned and dested by every one. Life had become a nasty affair for him, and in a fit of desperation he had bolted away from home without a word to anyone. He went to Madras and fruitlessly wandered about for a job. Then he went to Bombay and had even to beg his way to livelihood. Disillusioned about life, he became almost a nomadic gypsy, roaming about the cities of Northern India and undergoing acute suffering It was with pride that Gopal recalled the dark days when he had faced all calamities with stoic resignation. And at last he had reached the Malayan Capital. Some benevolent star of his seemed to have risen the day he landed at Singapore.

Then onwards he had continually progressed. He was well off now contended Gopal with a smile of satisfaced Gopal, with a smile of satisfaction Very well off indeed. In fact, that was why he was returning home now. Money, you know has a strange knack of setting things right.

And of course, there was the girl. Ammini, his uncle's daughter, had always been his pet girl in his boyhood days She used to be such a sweet submissive child. She was only five when he last saw her. But in Malaya he had heard a lot about her. Somehow he came to entertain some sentiment for her. Years back he had heard from some people that Ammini had grown to be a beautiful girl—ravishingly charming and quite a rage in her place. This set Gopal dreaming sweet dreams. What if he returned home? Would they disown him or would they dare to deny him anything when he had become so wealthy and cultured? He hoped not. Optimist that he was, he was sure Ammini could not possibly refuse to marry him, if she had one thounsandth of the sweet mind she had when she was a child. Poor creature! She would have completely forgotten how this unfortunate cousin of hers looked like even. To be sure, she must have heard a lot of stories about him. But she would have refused to believe them. And who knew she didn't even have vague ideas and longings in her heart about Gopal. This was his hope. Upon this he had nurtured a strong sentiment of love for his beautiful playmate of the past.

Gopal couldn't sleep at all. How could he, when he knew that the next day he would have to face in reality the idealised object of his dreams? He much preferred to dream and dream and be prepared for the romantic crisis yet to come.

* * *

As he had expected Gopal met with a very warm reception from his parents. His father was overdelighted to receive this wealthy son of his; his mother actually started weeping and cursing the past. Between these two he felt quite embrassed.

Three days passed. Nothing of what he expected turned up His mother had a thousand and one things to tell him. His father would not allow him to go out for a minute. And worse than all, he heard not a word about Ammini in all the news items his mather so anxiously vomited out with the allround veracity of a news reporter.

Ammini!

Poor Girl!! Why was she so shy? He had heard that she was very smart and forward. But this case was different. In any case wasn't it time she cast all her timidity aside?....

Two things happened afterwards that made Gopal feel like standing on his head.

On the fourth day luck favoured him. His father called him and said: 'I say, Gopu it's time you went and saw your uncle in Calicut. He'd be so glad to meet you after all these years. He used to talk about you always, you know. And then I suppose he has also something very important to tell you." Gopal started. Surely Ammini was coming into the picture! Time was up really!!

* * *

His uncle gave Gopal a right royal reception. It was as if his own son had come back. He was so nice, full of words courteous and loving Aunt was still sweeter to him. Aunties are seldom sweet without having a motive, thought Gopal.

Yet it was strange to be there like that. There was such a gulf separating them. If he had gone there, it was just because of that magic influence—Ammini. He felt a curious sensation as he sat thtre talking to uncle. It was "her" house. There was something in the atmosphere itself that enchanted him. Ammini would be there somewhere inside. Perhaps she was too shy to come out and talk to him. Or was it that she thought "Let Papa set everthing right"?

Curiously enough, the conversation never touched Ammini. Uncle had grandiose schemes for the reconstruction of the Tharwad house. It had been built sixty years ago and need such a lot of plastering. But money! That was what all lacked today!! Where is that to be found? Uncle sought his advice. "Don't you bother about the money, uncle." said Gopal: "That part of the burden I promise to bear". And he meant what he said. As if none knew what uncle drove at! Gopal had seen enough of uncle's to know their motives when they started seeking advice from nephews!!!

Lunch time came. Gopal couldn't possibly miss her now. That is the time when girls in Malabar either lunch along with the menfolk or serve them food. Gopal had a last glance at the mirror, adjusted his "veshti" and tried to look as smart as possible. He was getting nervous.

It was a quiet affair. Uncle and Gopal sat for meals and aunty started serving them. Gopal's eyes searchingly moved round the room and beyond that. He coudn't spot even a trace of any girl in the nearabout.

Oh but what was the tinkling sound he heard from behind the door? Didn't it sound like a girl's bangles rustling together? Gopal's heart beat fast.

Uncle was blurting out of all the details of scheme. Gopal never listened to that. He was much too preoccupied in enjoying the tinkle that he heard behind the door.

Ammini!

Poor girl!! Why was she so shy? He had heard that she was very smart and forward. But this cast was different! In any case, wasn't it time she cast all her timidity aside? Why uncle didn't call her and "introduce" her to him passed his understanding. He seemed too much absorbed in lecturing about his own troubles in managing the house.

That enchanting sound went on continually ringing in his ears till he finished meals. It consoled him to know that Ammini was at least trying to make her presence behind the curtain felt. The was enough for him just then.

* * *

Two things happened afterwards that made Gopal feel like standing on his head.

Number one, after washing hands Gopal couldn't help pushing himself on to the spot where Ammini stood, in the guise of seeing "the beautifully well arranged" Store room and kitchen. There in the corner to his dismay he found a chained dog. It sprang up to him wagging its tail affectionately. The tiny bells tied up to its neck mockingly gave a rustling sound as if of bangle.

Number two, while they were entering the verandah, aunty ran up excitedly shouting "oh look, here's a letter from Ammini!" Gopal held his breath, baffled. But to his further mortification uncle explained: "oh, I have forgotten to tell you, Gopu. You know Madhavan, Kuttummaman's son? Used to be your senior, I suppose. Well, our Ammini got married to him last year. He's a big bloke in Bombay, you know."

Pistols & Politics

They fired at each other and missed. That, in brief, was the result of the first post-war duel, a typically French encounter between a politician and a journalist. The whole world rocked with laughter and dismissed the modern duello as a farce.

But that is not quite correct! There are still duels to the death, even in France, where some 2,000 duelling challenges are issued every year. Of these, about 100 reach the stage of choosing weapons. Many of the actual encounters are quite bloodless. Sometimes the seconds put their heads together and provide pistols that shoot wide or sabres that are blunt. Duels that end fatally are not often reported in the Press—for obvious reasons.

Magyar Touche!

Continental politicians need to be good swordsmen. Dr. Eckhardt, a Hungarian politician, fought a duel with M. Szalay. Not content with receiving ten wounds in that encounter Dr. Eckhardt subsequently challenged General Gombos, then Premier of Hungary.

Count Stephen Bethlen, a former Premier of Hungary, fought no fewer than 20 duels during the course of his political career, but even this figure was eclipsed by another Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza, whose record was 24 duels.

Not all Hungarian duels are political in character. The mere acts of staring overlong at a lady or of cutting in at a dance, may result in an exchange of cards. Forthcoming duels are sometimes advertised in the newspapers just as you might advertise a wedding announcement. After the encounters, brief reports of the proceedings also appear in the newspapers, something like this:—

"Mr. Blank, having been insulted by Mr. Dash, sent the latter his seconds. The challenge was accepted and the encounter took place in the garden of Count Somebody's villa in the suburbs of Budapest. The affair terminated when Mr. Dash was wounded in the left arm."

Gloria De Italia

A few careless words spoken by an Italian prince about an ex-Governor of Rome, caused two duels. A friend of the ex-Governor's took the matter up by striking the prince a back-handed blow across the mouth—the traditional duelling nisult. In the subsequent duel, the aggressor was wounded three times before he would admit defeat. The ex-Governor then challenged the victorious prince and was successful in avenging both his honour and his wounded friend.

The flight of the airship "Italia", provoked an international quarrel with duels looming in the offing. The French newspaper, "Le Matin," criticised the proposed flight. The Italian newspaper, "Impero," ridiculed

"The Argentine editor never bothers his head about the law of libel but he takes good care to keep himself in excellent fencing trim!"

BY A. G. M. FISHLEY

these criticisms. The quarrel became so bitter and personal that the Italian editor not only challenged the French editor but also suggested that six members of each editorial staff should meet in a massed duel. The terrible disaster which befell the "Italia", put a stop to the bickering.

In Latin America

Journalistic duelling is also common in Latin-America. In the Argentine some newspapers carry on their front pages the significant legend, "La revista tiene director responsible," which means, "The magazine has a responsible director." That sounds innocent enough but actually it means that the paper is ready to accept duelling challenges.

An Argentine editor never bothers his head about the law of libel but he does take good care to keep himself in excellent fencing trim. The larger newspaper offices in Buenos Aires have their fencing rooms, where members of the staff practise daily with the foils. The holder of the national fencing championship of the Argentine is a newspaper man.

Sometime ago an American journalist became involved in a quarrel with an Argentine, who, following the national custom, issued a challenge. The American, not knowing the first thing about swordsmanship, was terrified, but he managed to slip out of the affair with some adroitness, if no credit. Exercising his right to choose weapons, the American selected baseball bats. This was too much for Argentine duelling traditions and the affair fizzled out in mingled laughter and disgust.

The gauchos or cowboys of the Argentine are great duellers. They fight with the broad knife that constitutes their tool-of-all-work. A blanket wrapped over the left arm serves as a shield. They fight to the death, these gauchos. In one recent duel the aggressor received a terrible wound in the abdomen. Although bleeding profusely he continued to fight, using his left hand to hold the edges of the wound together. Eventually he won the duel, and of such tough fibre was he that inside ten days his wound had healed and he was back at work again.

Several high-school boys were discussing shaving. Most of them hadn't had that experience yet, but a few had made tentative experiments with a razor.

"Why, I've shaved for two years," one beaw bragged, and then added in a less heroic tone—'and cut myself both times."

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India's Peripatetic Envoy

V. K. KRISHNA MENON

Vengalil Krishna Krishna Menon has swum into the ken of international affairs unobstrusively, without fanfares. India's "ambassador" extraordinary, Krishna Menon has gone continent hopping on a one-man job of silent, competent diplomacy. He shuns the footlights; he is not exactly the press-man's paradise. The most important event of his European mission happened not at all—the conventional Press Conferenee! The hungry sheep looked up and were not fed.

Krishna Menon has a voluntary exile's telescopic view of India, beyond the tumult of contemporary conflicts. Riven for the nonce by fratricidal strife, India, for him, rises sheer against the matrix of her deathless past, the beacon of the world. Among the counsels of nations he has found her credit standing top-notch. Returning, he scans India's destined hereafter, lifting his gaze from passing today. He has stood at the heart of Britain's mighty empire, a witness of her winding-up; with inside knowledge of Britain's intentions, he has no doubt of her date-set withdrawal from India.

In The Cradle Of Theosophy

Consider the backdrop to Krishna Menon. His lawyer-father set the pace of the infant son, one of eight children; the adoring boy, after an uneventful schooling, graduated to Theosophy. Dr. Besant was the ruling influence; (she fired young Nehru with his longings of today); Krishna Menon carried the spark of her burning nationalism to imperial London. Like many Indians before him, he was appalled, on arrival, at the colossal British ignorance of their Indian empire; he made it his business to dispel distrust. With unswerving drive, he founded India League, practising law in the intervals of patriotism. He fought India's battle on the advance sector, carrying it home to the British. Utterly, indefatigably sincere, Krishna Menon symbolised Indian aspirations for the British public.

Next to Nehru, Krishna Menon is front-page Indian news in the European press. His roving mission hit headlines, stirring diplomatic jealousies because he makes Nehru's foreign policy. On just a scouting mission, Krishna Menon's unintended omissions of European capitals have left a trail of commentary, in the eastern Slav Soviet States especially.

A cynical press draws anti-Soviet conclusion, underlying his resounding work in the western democracies. This is of course arrant nonsense, because Krishna Menon is persona grata with Vyacheslav Molotov, even tipped recently for Moscow. Industrious speculation shuttlecocks Krishna Menon on various ambassadorial assignments; his unfettered spirit, however, nappy to be on the wing, loathes a caged Indian window on the world. Indeed, Cabinet politics at Delhi are in mood for a forthright foreign policy; untenanted Indian embassies await internal settlement here.

A Sterling Asset

Krishna Menon's remarkable fifteen-year friendship with Nehru is a compliment to the elder statesman, born not exactly of kinship in outlook; it is Nehru's psychological going out to affine with tomorrow's aspirations. Forty-nine, Krishna Menon is Nehru's junior by near ten years, of the next generation really. By no means quick-tempered he shares Nehru's transparent impatience of shoddiness and inefficiency; like men whose life has been a mission he carries a forthright will to the utter amplitude of fulfilment. He is a vegetarian in a carnivorous metropolis abstemious. An inveterate stay-away, he has abounding domestic sentiment—an emotional egress of bottled affection. He is, you have almost said it, unmarried.

Krishna Menon has solid twenty-year-old roots in Britain; his multifarious contacts are a sterling asset for India. His India League is a dynamo of Indo-British good relations; no sinecure, he battled amidst "darkness terrible". Of course, until not so very long ago, Krishna Menon, basically an agitator, was not exactly India Office's best friend. Time, coming full circle, launches bim on the role of negotiator par excellence, and Indian quarters in London expect him to return as Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Recently the London Majlis gave a rousing reception in his honour; Indian, British and Colonial students turned up in hundreds in a gesture of lasting gratitude.

Ambassadoria: Arc

Krishna Menon returns from his European itinerary rich in contacts; a new continent has arisen from the debris of a catastrophic war, and with it a new unaccustomed leadership. Describing an ambassadorial arc of western Europe. Krishna Menon has visited Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Italy and Czechoslovakia, taking India organically into European politics. At the United Nations his was the invisible hand that mobilised world opinion against South Africa's Ghetto Act; he presented a phalanx of dependent peoples against Trusteeship agreements, "blockhouse on the road of empire" His greatest concern at the United Nations was for the people who were not there; to him the conference was a spectre of unrepresented peoples.

Light-stepping Krishna Menon has a downright ardour unblunted by a life taken far too seriously, his interests, outside politics and law, are literary. One-time editor of Twentieth Centry Library and of Pelicans for the Lanes, he achieved considerable distinction, his intellectual alignments are pronouncedly Left. He is on the right side of top-ranking British radicals; he makes invaluable liaison. With a flair for organisation, his metier is broadly exploratory rather than minutely cellular

Tell, shapely Krishna Menon sports an arched cane; talking crisply he can be engaging to a degree, his native good humour, broadening into a disarming smile, lights up a face seen best at three-quarters. A fluent speaker, he keeps the first person singular in powerful check; his silences have grave depth. Shuffled on the high tide of politics, he is essentially retiring; he would rather be background to news than news itself.

Next To Nehru His Name Is Front-Page Indian News In The European Press

By P. R. Ramachandra Rao

The Psychology Of Sadism

By. L. B.

TO INDIA IN 1947 THIS ARTICLE HAS A MORAL

First of all, 'a feeling' is an emotional attitude towards an external object, an internal object (or self) or a situation. A feeling is therefore an inter-mechanism between the ego and the object.

In the present article I want to discuss cruelty, (a) because it is topical, (b) because it is one of the feelings which, although following definite curves, is one of the most inherent feelings in man.

Before we discuss cruelty, it is necessary to diagnose it as a doctor diagnoses an illness—first the illness, then the patient. Cruelty is the pleasure felt by inflicting pain on an individual. The patient is the person who derives the pleasure by inflicting the pain. In psychological words, cruelty means sadism. Sadism involves self-gratification. The first question therefore is: Does sadism necessarily involve pleasure for the sadist?

If we accept the Hedonist point of view that the goal of every action is pleasure, we must accept the view that the sadist derives pleasure from cruelty.

Examples of cruelty include:

The cruelty of the child towards animals, or towards other children.

The cruelty of a mother, who may suddenly turn against her child, for no apparent reason.

The cruelty of a lover towards his beloved.

The cruelty of a conquering army towards the conquered.

Historical Instincts

These examples must be analysed separately. The first three belong to the psychology of the individual, as they involve the feeling of one individual towards an object. The last belongs to 'group psychology', as it involves the feelings of a group towards an object or a group.

Cruelty has no doubt always existed. In fact tales of cruelty have been so much linked with our idea of antiquity that we have been apt to think this feeling was specially associated with the primitive world. Only lately especially during the war, and in the individual outbreaks of cruelty which we attribute to the effects of war, have we understood that this feeling of cruelty is ever present in our make-up.

In ancient myths, giving pain has usually had prominence, witness the legend of Prometheus, and the Sagas. Fairy tales have more often than not a punitive central theme. In history, great upheavals have been connected with, or followed by, cruelty. Take Christianity's struggle with the Roman Empire, the slaughter of the Christians, the Crusades, the Inquisition, the latter wars of Religion, Wars of Ideology, Revolutions.

It seems evident that the more intense the emotion, the more apt is cruelty to take a part in it. It seems also that the emotion cannot be contained in a time-limit. In fact, outbursts of cruelty usually 'follow' the conflict, being an after-effect or a continuation of the conflict.

In the individual, cruelty follows a similar curve, outbreaks of sadism in a person occurring during, and following an emotional disturbance.

It is now time to analyse our examples. First, the cruelty of the child towards animals and other children.

The child is 'the father of the man' and therefore the most primitive organism of humanity. The child is naturally sadistic, as he derives pleasure from hurting.

Human Relations

There are two possible mechanisms in child cruelty (a) Displacement. (b) Fear of being different.

(a) A child who has committed some mischief displaces his guilt-feeling on another object, and punishes the object instead of himself. For instance....a child who in his own mind deserves punishment may hurt an animal. This displaces his own guilt to the animal and in punishing it he punishes himself. He might on the other hand, displace his desire to punish a member of the family, on to the animal. The desire to destroy one's father can express itself in cruelty to an animal, or another child. This offers certain advantages, namely that of security, as neither the animal nor the weaker child can defend themselves.

(b) Fear of being different. It is well known that children are often cruel to children not similar to themselves. This feeling is difficult to analyse, although it is probably the most common feeling of man. Have we ever analysed our attitude towards ugliness and monstrosity, or in fact towards any being different from those we encounter in our daily life? Does the child resent the 'alien' (as we had better call him) being different, or does he resent himself for not being like the 'alien'? The fact is that he resents the difference. He resents deviation from the usual pattern, and this deviation deserves punishment. The inflicting of this punishment gives a sadistic gratification to his ego. On the contrary, a beautiful child, although he may be an 'alien', will 'not' be cruelly treated.

A child identifies himself, through wishful thinking, with the beautiful child, and therefore does 'not' act cruelly towards him, or her!

Now, the cruelty of a mother who suddenly turns against her child for no apparent reason.

These cases have been much discussed lately. In a broad sense, the mother displaces on her child her hate of either her husband or some other love object. The mother might also feel a particular guilt-feeling towards the child through not having given it enough attention and therefore making it responsible for this guilt-feeling. The child may also be unwanted, or a tie of which she subconsciously may want to get rid. Naturally this feeling may in some cases turn into an over-solicitous attitude, atoning for the guilt-feeling caused by a subconscious death wish.

There is school which says that a child is a continuation of the sexual act for the woman. In this case the mother may transfer to the child her sexual disappointment. An interesting point is that often a mother, good to a number of children, will commit acts of cruelty on only one of them. In this instance it is obvious that the child has provoked the mother or rather awakened the cruel streak in her subconscious mind. Also, cruelty, being one of the most intense feelings, grows in connection with one particular person. The mother gives pain to one child, but would not get any enjoyment from giving pain to another child. It is therefore a love-hate relationship.

It is also known that a woman goes through certain physical cycles which have bearing on her nerves, which in their turn loosen the grip of the super-ego or 'conscience.' The instincts have then more power over the personality. It is a fact that more primitive women have less checking ability over their instincts. I am speaking now of physical cruelty. It is evident that mental cruelty to children is probably as pernicious as physical cruelty, and is present in every station of life.

The cruelty of a lover towards his beloved.

Before discussing the sexual aspect of cruelty, we must say a few words about the orthodox, or rather the Freudian, view of sadism. According to Freud, sadism is linked with masochism, or rather masochism is a by-product of sadism.

The mechanism is as follows:

The woman hurts the man with the sub-conscious desire of being hurt or mastered. If her aim is not attained, she will continue in her sadistic behaviour. In fact, giving pain or being aggressive is a part of a sexual act. The receiving of pain by the aggressor may be his subconscious desire, but there is no commonsense evidence that it has reached his conscious level.

Cruelty in love has often appeared in myths and Sagas. Even in fashion, woman being curbed by corsets, tight skirts and high heels comes from a subconscious desire of the man to inflict suffering or discomfort. Many sexual perversions are connected with the giving of suffering. In fact, with many sexual maniacs, giving suffering takes the place of the sexual act ....the case of Heath (the reference is to a recent court case in England) for instance.

It is possible, as I have stated, that sadism is only a half-feeling, and that masochism, with the sexual perversities that it has given rise to, completes the gratification of the sadist.

The flagellations of monks in the Middle Ages was no doubt partly a sado-masochistic act, as it give pleasure to inflictor and to sufferer alike. It is very probable that all sadistic acts, or rather acts of cruelty, are sexual in origin if one discusses them in the deeper psychological sense.

The cruelty of conquerors toward the conquered.

There are two ways to consider this last example, individually and collectively.

Individually, the cruelty of a soldier, that is a man towards another man, or more often towards a woman, can be explained under the previous individual headings. It is often on a sexual basis, but if one wants to analyse it, one must take examples one by one, taking into account the situation of the sadist, the strength of his emotional strain and also his psychological make-up.

That is, whether he belongs to the group of men to whom giving pain gives pleasure. It is evident that if 'mass feelings' of cruelty did not exist, many a soldier would not commit these offences. It is also perhaps true that some armies, and some nations, are most prone to this attitude.

Does this mean that sado-masochism is prevalent in them or that they are going through an aggressive stage similar to that of the child,

(Continued on Page 21)

Between Ourselves

We have a flood to cope with!

Our Senior partners have let themselves go with a will and we are well nigh submerged in a deluge of letters—cards and covers of every hue. There is among them an assorted medley of bulky essays, cute legpulls and cuts and thrusts at our body politic.

A dam of four half columns holds the entire flood in check!

★

As it happens we ourselves had some pretty things to say about the article on 'India's Peripatetic Envoy' appearing elsewhere in this issue. About India's ex-Ambassadors (you haven't heard of them, have you?) and one or two other things besides, but all that will have to wait till our senior partners give us some breathing space.

★

Discovery Or Compulsion?

Please allow me to make a suggestion through your widely-read "Between Ourselves" page.

As most of us are aware, text-books on Indian history, prescribed in our educational institutions, hardly fulfil the purpose which they are supposed to serve. They are neither interesting nor authentic but drab chronicles of dates and events, which, more often than not, are the products of the fertile imagination of the imperialistic brain. That these false records will be eliminated in the near future is certain. We hear that already historians are engaged in preparing new and authentic records for future use.

My suggestion is that, along with these new text-books, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's "Discovery of India" also be prescribed. This book, I consider, is the only chronicle which reviews our past in relation with the present, from an altogether new angle. The author has, in a masterly and matchless style, shed new light on the religion, culture, philosophy and life in ancient India and his review of contemporary politics is enlightening.

The student is sure to learn a good many new things from this "Bible of a Nation Awakened", as can be learnt from no other book on Indian history.

The Educational Department of our Government would do well in considering the advisability of prescribing the "Discovery of India" in our schools and colleges.

M. G. SHIRALI.

Bombay

We are in full agreement with reader Shirali regarding the drawbacks of history as taught in our schools at present and the more so with his encomiums on the worth and value of Pt. Nehru's book. We would, however, prefer that the "Bible of a nation awakened" be kept away from the taint of prescription for school study. For the hatred and aversion which many feel in after life to certain classics is directly traceable to the "enforced mugging up" of the same during school and college days.

Under compulsion it may be a dose of necessary medicine, but self-discovered it may be an invigorating and inspiring tonic. Let every student, therefore, make the discovery for himself. Pointers like this will not be wanting.—Ed.

★

The Great Unknown

As there is great controversy among my friends and myself, in distinguishing the personalities of your cover picture, 27th April, '47, I would be thankful if you would kindly name them in order.

B. DAMODHAR PRABHU.

Mercara (Coorg).

We are sorry for the fix that reader Prabhu and his friends find themselves in. It is a matter of surprise that reader Prabhu and his friends should have failed to recognize the distinguished physiognomies of (a) the member of the Congress Working Committee, (b) the lady Minister of U. P. who worsted Smuts in the U. N. O. and (c) the smiling president of the All-India Women's Conference. Who remains then but the great unknown who has not a single A in her initials?—Ed.

★

Have We An Umbrella?

So you have adopted the appeasement policy a la chamberlain, have you?

Ostensibly the reason you put forth for awarding the "hush prize" of Rs. Ten to reader ESKEBE was that he abstained from putting into action his homicidal urge aroused by reading your humorous skits. Do you want us to believe that reader ESKEBE might have come all the way from Calcutta to murder you? Then tell us another, Mr. Editor; this one is as thin as an elephant!

Evidently you do not know the stuff your readers are made of. They are not fools—at least not all of them. I myself am no fool. I can fathom out the reason behind, the award of the "hush prize." Either Mr. ESKEBE criticised you severely or he flattered you. Am I right? Even if I am not sure at present as to which of the two reasons is correct, I am sure to find out the correct one before you are so much the older. Come now, it is useless to deny your guilt. Be wise and tell us all about it before the homicidal urge is aroused in me! And this time there will be no "hushing" about it, I tell you. If you do not believe me, I challenge you to try it!

G. I. VOHRA.

Soap Factory, Prantij, (Dist. Ahmedabad).

Have we an umbrella? If we had, we would have used it to shield us from the shower of suspicious mud that reader Vohra slings from the far-off soap factory in Prantij.—Ed.

★

By The Last Post

Apropos the 'cacophony' mentioned in these columns last week, 'ONE WHO KNOWS' from New Delhi, would like to add 'THE EXPEDIENT CHARLESTON'. We, however, prefer to withhold our comments on this till June 2.

★

All correspondence meant for Department should be superscribed "Between Ourselves", Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay.

How High Is The Sky?

How Deep Is The Ocean?

Piccard Twins Seek Answers To Twin Questions

By Angelo Cohn

How deep is the ocean, how high is the sky?

That double question is a serious problem to Jean and Auguste Piccard. Half a world apart, these identical twin scientists are planning explorations which they hope will provide both answers.

At the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis Dr. Jean Piccard and his stratosphere pilot wife, Jeannette, are accelerating plans for a balloon ascension to 100,000 feet 99 per cent of the earth's atmospheric layer would be below them. If they could somehow achieve lift through that additional one per cent of atmosphere, their balloon would be in that awesome territory called "space", the challenging nothingness in which our universe hangs.

At the same time, Dr. Auguste Piccard in Switzerland is planning to explore a sub-area sea counterpart of the stratosphere by descending 13,000 feet into the ocean, five times deeper than man has ever before penetrated.

Auguste and Jean Piccard, for once in their scientific lives, will be working in different directions. Their identical twin characteristics, however, are not entirely separated, even in this venture of opposites.

The Urge To Ascend

For the earthbound it might be a little hard to understand what makes the Drs. Piccard seek the answers to these questions of height and depth. What, for instance, makes Dr. Jean Piccard, who has soared to the stratosphere and made many balloon flights at more ordinary altitudes, plan an ascent to 100,000 feet in the face of the tremendous cost and other difficulties?

This world-famed scientific balloonist, busy as a professor at the traditionally modest salary of academic people, is planning a flight which will cost about dol. 300,000. Thus the venture hinges upon the appearance of a wealthy sponsor who also wants to find out "how high is the sky?"

There is, of course, the basic scientific urge. But it is moved along by a youthful enthusiasm which belies Dr. Piccard's 62 years. He wants to soar higher than before. He wants to learn something that he did not find out in his 1934 ascent to 57,000 feet from Dearborn, Mich., or from unmanned balloons sent up with recording instruments.

In that 57,000-foot ascent, Dr. and Mrs. Piccard collected cosmic ray data closely linked to atomic research. They also learned things about physical conditions at high altitudes which proved of great practical value during the war. Yet the instant they touched ground from that flight, Mrs. Piccard said: "Well, when do we go up again? It's time to start planning the next trip-higher and with more scientific instruments."

"Yes," agreed Dr. Piccard. "We know what cosmic rays do at 57,000 feet. Now we want to know how they behave at 100,000 feet where there is less diffusion from the atmosphere."

Enthusiasm Alone Not Enough

Jean and Jeannette Piccard plan together for that ascent with a restless spirit no different from the enthusiasm of their young scientific students at the University of Minnesota. Youth is prominent also in the arrangements they make, as was the case in previous work. But enthusiasm alone is not enough to put a balloon up 100,000 feet. Materials in staggering quantities are needed. The figures for some of their supplies sound much like the high goal they have set for the flight.

One item, for instance, is 200,000 square yards of plastic material required to make 100 balloons that will rise in a cluster with their gondola dangling beneath it. The decision to use plastic balloons is the result of the previous flight at Rochester, Minn., when rubber balloons were responsible for damage to gondala and instruments as they landed.

"Just what material we settle on is one of the problems," Dr. Piccard says. "Rubber unfortunately, does not always behave in the stratosphere the same way it did in the laboratory."

Like Tourists

Even the cord used to tie the balloons to the gondola is a matter for study. It will take 700 feet to secure each of the 100 balloons, and it must have lightness and strength to withstand the brittle cold. Then there is the material for the gondola, which must withstand intense cold and protect its occupants from the burning rays of the sun far above the protective screen of atmosphere and clouds. Instruments, too, present a problem. They must be light and compact and must work without lubricants, for any known oil would freeze as hard as steel at the temperatures and altitudes involved.

When they went up at Dearborn, Dr. and Mrs. Piccard wanted to see the stratosphere as well as to probe its mysteries with scientific instruments. They approached the flight like tourists, so Dr. Piccard developed special non-frosting windows for their gondola. Years later the same type of windows found their practical use in warplanes, which had to operate at sub-stratospheric altitudes.

They counted cosmic rays, Dr. Piccard's speciality, and they had other instruments which scientists from all over the country had asked them to carry aloft.

Target—100,000 ft.

Although more than 10 years have elapsed since that flight and the Piccards have worked steadily on plans for rising to 100,000 feet, it would take another year and a half to get ready for the take-off. Much can be planned without dol. 300,000 but some experiments need at least the start of financial assurance before they can be undertaken.

The Dearborn and Rochester ascents, and an experiment with an unmanned balloon at the University of Minnesota in 1936, were important preparatory steps for any attempt to reach 100,000 feet. In those preliminaries youth played a prominent part. There were jobs, the Piccards admit, where older, more experienced workers might have done better than college student helpers, but often the cost would have been prohibitive.

Students Helped

In the pioneer work with the unmanned balloon at Minnesota the Piccards used almost 100 per cent student assistants. Students not only made the cellophane balloon, but also most of the automatic instruments which it carried up an estimated 13 miles.

When advance weather reports finally indicated conditions would be favourable on June 24, 1936, the Piccards and some of their student helpers worked practically all night to be ready for launching the balloon before the sun's rays endangered it. A large canvas was spread over the turf in the university stadium to protect the balloon. The wisdom of that precaution was proved quickly. While the balloon was being inflated, one edge slipped off the canvas, and hydrogen immediately began hissing out of a seam which had been opened by a twig of some rough grass. The balloon was repaired, moved back on the canvas and inflated successfully.

For the projected 100,000-foot ascent it would take truly colossal amounts of canvas, thousands of square yards, for this ground-covering-just one of the many items of expense. In such an attempt the Piccards would use 100 balloons, each 60 feet in diameter, with a total surface of 113,000 square yards. But about 200,000 square yards of the plastic material would have to be purchased to allow for seams and loss in cutting.

Helium (if it is allowed by the government) or hydrogen gas to inflate the balloons would be another large item. While the capacity would be 10,000,000 cubic feet, they would not take that amount of gas at ground level, where only a part of each bag is actually filled. As the cluster rises, the gas expands, any excess eventually being forced out through open sleeves at the bottom.

Tests with the unmanned ballon also provided other advance information for future flights. Among instruments then sent aloft was an automatic radio whose signals were heard at Minneapolis for two and a half hours. By that time Dr. Piccard believes, the batteries had frozen in the high-altitude cold in spite of their special wrappings.

Aloft 10 Hours

That balloon was aloft 10 hours and ascending for about five hours. It dropped finally in Arkansas, 615 miles from its launching point. Thus its horizontal flight was at a ground speed of more than 60 miles an hour. This means that if Dr. Piccard is to attempt the higher ascent in a day long trip, he would have to start from some place in the middle of the continent, at least 1.000 miles from any ocean, to be reasonably safe.

Instruments have been tested in past flights and some which are sure to be in the gondola in the future are a Geiger cosmic ray counter, radio for contact with the ground, barometers and thermometers, navigation devices and probably cameras.

Should the 100,000-foot flight be definitely scheduled, Dr. Piccard expects scientists from all over the world would offer instruments. Many would have to be redesigned into models compact enough to fit into a seven-foot gondola with six-foot, two-inch Dr. Piccard. The maximum weight allowance for all instruments, he figures, would be 500 pounds.

That is in addition to about 16 bags of external ballast, 80-pound bags of sand hitched outside the gondola so that they can be opened automatically. Most of these would be emptied on the ascent. Fine lead shot in 14-pound bundles is carried as internal ballast and does duty by shielding instruments inside the gondola from cosmis rays.

Further control is achieved by cutting loose some of the balloons from the cluster. Automatic release devices have been perfected by the Piccards so that any balloon can be cut out of the cluster by controls inside the sealed gondola.

Mrs. Piccard reserves for herself the job of pilot of the balloon and gladly gives her husband credit for all the scientific work. But the professor is quick to point out that she has fully established her own scientific standing, holding an M.A. in chemistry and having been associated with all the balloon work.

And The Diver

And the serious work never stops. Nor is it stopped in Switzerland, where Dr. Auguste Piccard faces equally difficult problems in planning his descent into the sea.

Just how much connection is there between the activities of these indentical twins working so far apart? Mrs. Piccard answers that with a story that is indeed strange in coincidences.

One day Dr. Jean Piccard assigned some seminar students the problems of determining mathematically conditions which would be involved in descending in a diving sphere to a depth of 13,000 feet. Weeks later a letter came from the twin brother informing Jean for the first time of Auguste's work on an actual project to descend into the ocean, with his goal 13,000 feet. The letter had been written on the same day that Dr. Jean Piccard gave his students the diving problem. Conclusions reached by the two scientists about pressures and other conditions were identical

Apparently there is, for the Piccard twins, a very definite link in their newest problems, both wanting to discover, "How deep is the ocean, how high is the sky?"

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HE WHISPERS IN A BIRD'S EAR

No it is not one of the brothers Piccard, but only Picasso. He too in his own way has sought to measure the universe and convey his impressions through his paintings which so many find so odd and droll. It is but natural for how can the lay follow his complex relativity technique when they do not even understand the relativity theory? Here he whispers in a bird's ear. Remember that legend when the Gods Brahma and Vishnu tried to measure the universe, one the height and the other the depth? Is Picasso too prompting the little dove to undertake a like errand?

The House Of Commons Has A Black List Of Forbidden Words.

By John A. Smith

A visitor from the Continent was recently reported as declaring that the House of Commons had become "convulsed by brawals". This is an exaggeration, although it is true that recent sessions of the House have been marked by an unusual violence of speech and by the spectacle of several members—including Mr. Churchill—moved to anger.

There is a strong case for believing that members of Parliament would be incapable of rowdy behaviour or violent language. The very atmosphere of the House, the weight of the procedure which theoretically governs every moment of its deliberations, are against anything but a measured tone of voice and deportment. As one sits in the Stranger's Gallery during a dull debate and looks at the rows of heads beneath one, it seems inconceivable that these hundreds of staid gentlemen, listening with either such torpid inattentiveness or such rapt attention, can splash a shocked headline across tomorrow's papers. But they can.

Boyish Horseplay

The woman who first declared that "Every man is a boy at heart" may have come to this conclusion while in the House of Commons. For at least a proportion of the members have always been capable of behaving at times like a gang of high-spirited school-boys. They will, given the mood and the occasion, make the most childish jokes, perpetrate the most horrifying puns and even indulge in what is commonly called "horseplay"

It is on record that they have filled the House of Commons with "the crowing of cocks and other disorderly noises, principally from behind the Chair. The Speaker expressed the pain with which he had heard them"—a pain, no doubt, all the more intense in that dignity would not let him turn round to see precisely who was responsible. The most amazing fact about this episode is that it took place in 1879—in the days when fathers were addressed by their sons as "sir" and members went to the House in hansoms, almost every one of them looking like a prosperous company director.

To be frank, intemperate language and behaviour have been one of Parliament's problems for hundreds of years. Some of the Standing Orders of the House date from the days when it was quite likely that one member would wish to run another through with a sword and it is a sad commentary on human nature that time has brought, not the repeal of such Orders but their increase. While, today, it is unlikely that one member should wish to shoot another with the precincts of the House--and almost impossible that the Speaker should have to witness homicide by rapier—the chances of the use of abusive language and other obstacles to the stately flow of debate and legislation are as great as ever

Seized The Mace

One of the clearest instances of the fact that the traditional rules still have their function is that whereby in the Commons each member must be distinguished by some designation other than his name—by the office he holds or by the name of the place he represents. Only recently, a member was called to order for referring to a colleague as "Mrs. Mann" It is considerably more difficult to be either abusive or frivolous if you must refer to the object of your abuse or frivolity as "the hon. gentleman, the member for Puddleham". The rule that speeches must be addressed to the Speaker has the same purpose.

Not even the Speaker, however, with his great disciplinary powers, can always prevent a little irregular drama or farce. Within recent times the Speaker has had to witness the seizure of the Mace by a member—one of the grossest possible forms of misconduct, which occurred when tempers were high in the depression days of 1929—and personal quarrels serious enough for the members responsible to be committed to the care of the Serjeant at Arms. The Serjeant at Arms represents the force which lies behind the Speaker's verbal discipline—he is Parliament's policeman-in-chief to whom a member who will not accept the Speaker's ruling or one guilty of misconduct too gross to be met by a mere warning, is committed.

Thomas Erskine May, once Clerk of the House of Commons, whose century-old monumental work on Parliamentary Procedure is "the" text book on the subject says "Good temper and moderation are the characteristics of Parliamentary language". But he also has to admit that "the cases in which members have been called to account and punished for offensive word spoken before the House are too numerous to mention". Gradually, during the long life of Parliament, a blacklist of words has been compiled, the appearance of any of which in debate would at once provoke a call to order. It is a long list and, in some respects an odd one.

Ban On 'Liar'

For instance, if a member accused another of uttering a deliberate falsehood, he would be asked to withdraw, either the words or himself. But the term "calumnious" is allowed. And you may accuse a member even a Minister—of employing a "terminological inexactitude", as Mr. Churchill first did in 1906. Had he been only four years earlier, he might have saved Mr. Dillon, the Irish leader, from being suspended by the Speaker. Mr. Dillon had the misfortune to call Joseph Chamberlain, then Colonial Secretary, plainly a "liar"....One of the effects of the general restraint which is enforced in the House is to encourage the search for offensiveness couched in Parliamentary language. Tht impracticability of calling a member a fool, for example, has provoked a number of circumlocutions, for one of the best of which T. P. O'Connor was responsible.

A junior Minister had erred against Parliamentary etiquette in following a brilliant speech by his leader, Mr. Balfour, by extravagant praise. O'Connor remarked, "when the leader of the orchestra gives a fine performance he is naturally entitled to appreciation, but we don't expect to hear loud applause from the little gentleman who played the triangle in the band". It was Mr. Churchill who described Ramsay McDonald in the House as one who could surround a modicum of enlightment with greater volume of words than any other man. It would have been unParliamentary to call Mr. McDonald a bore or a windbag. But Mr. Churchill is not always in order. He rose recently to ask whether it was allowable for Mr. Morrison to accuse the Opposition of "obstruction". The Speaker replied, "I can't think how the impression has got abroad that the word "obstruction" is not to be used....It is a Parliamentary expression and is in order".

on the other hand, there are several forms of interruption which many people assume to be in order because they are often used. "Shame"!, for instance, is frequently heard. But it is a gross form of interruption and out of order. It is out of order. also, to hiss, groan, clapp the hands, stamp or whistle. But these kinds of noses often enliven Parliament. The reason is that a good Speaker uses tact. He could not, in practice, call to order all the members guilty, on some occasion, of hissing or stamping and to attempt—and fail—to do so would tend to bring the office into contempt. So he pretends to a useful deafness. But

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. 2,200 unused Cambric Cotton Parachutes, 16' 6" diameter, with 16 gores, 3 panels in each gore, in 6 different colours. *Reserve price Rs.17/- each.* Bids for whole quantity only.

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Items 1 to 4 are located in RAF 101 A.S.P. Chakeri, Cawnpore.

5. 4,000 cwts of Brass Ingots, 70/30, located in Ordnance Factory, Ambernath (Kalyan). *Reserve price Rs. 59/- per cwt.* Bids for minimum of 1,000 cwts.

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7 20,000 unused folding Camp Bedsteads *Reserve price Rs 4/8/- each.* Bids for minimum of 5,000 bedsteads.

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8. 270 unused 800-gallon Petrol Tanks, length 120", width 100", height 65", (for fitting to 3-ton, 158" W. B. Chassis), located at Messrs Ford Motor Co., of India, Ltd., Post Box 499. Bombay. *Reserve price Rs 200/- each* Bids for minimum of 25 tanks.

9. 16 unused Petrol Engines with cooling equipment, fuel tank and spares, 2½ B.H.P., 1800 RPM (Makers: Waukesha Motor Co., U.S.A.) located in Engineering Stores Depot, Calcutta *Reserve price Rs. 400/- per engine.* Bids for whole quantity only

Quantities of items 1 to 8 inclusive are approximate.

For over 150 items for sale to the highest bidder by public opening of tenders, see first number of Disposals Fortnightly Bulletin, publication date: June 1, 1947. Enrol as subscriber NOW. Subscription for six months: Rs. 5/-. Apply to Publicity Officer. Directorate General of Disposals. New Delhi.

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by June 8th, 1947 will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by June 16th, 1947. Public Opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on June 9th, 1947. Stores must be removed by July 1st, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is".

Sealed tenders in double covers both superscribed "WS25", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in a Scheduled Bank or a Government Treasury. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Lahore and Madras.

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This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

Unparliamentary!

"The division of India is a prospect which no one welcomes, outside the ranks of the Muslim League. It is a reactionary step in an age when the need is for economic planning on a continental scale.....But it is too late for criticisms and regrets. The day's task is to make the separation as little harmful as may be ..... And the future? .....

The best to hope for is that after the separation the exasperated stress on religious differences may die down. Men's thoughts will be focussed on social problems and on both sides of the frontier. Socialist parties are sure to grow. India cannot for ever be broken in two. She would not be India without the contribution Muslims have made to her cultural heritage.

On The Eve Of Scheduled R.T.C. The Noted Journalist Summs Up

THE PROSPECTS OF PAKISTAN

By H. N. Brailsford

On affairs pertaining to India the author is reputed to reflect the opinion of the Labour Government in advance. His summing up of the situation on the eve of the forthcoming R.T.C. at New Delhi, will therefore provide some interesting pointers to our readers.

So it is to be Pakistan, after all. That is the conclusion which emerges from all the recent news from India.

Once more the Constituent Assembly has met without its Muslim League members: on its side the Congress has faced the inevitable by demanding the partition of the Punjab and Bengal. The bold action of the Cabinet in fixing a date for the ending of British rule has had the salutary results that were to be expected from it.

First, it has convinced Indians that the British offer of Independence is sincere. The atmosphere that surrounds the last of the Viceroys is happier and more cordial than it ever was in the past. We may now hope with some confidence that the new relationship which opens in June of next year will be one of intimacy and close co-operation between equals, who still have much to give each other in the fields of economics and culture.

The second consequence of fixing a date is that it has precipitated a decision of the communal conflict. So long as it seemed possible that the presence of a British arbiter might be prolonged, the indecisive manoeuvres of the familiar triangular duel might have continued indefinitely. Until last week no one was perfectly sure whether Mr. Jinnah's stubborn demand for Pakistan was tactical, or whether it had to be taken literally. The time-limit has made for plain dealing. Since he insists on his sovereign, independent Mahommedan State, all that remains to be done is to draw its boundaries, and that will not be easy. The alternative would be civil war or a long period of coercion and that is a folly which the Congress has never contemplated.

Reactionary Step

The division of India is a prospect which no one welcomes, outside the ranks of the Muslim League. It is a reactionary step in an age when the need is for economic planning on a continental scale. It throws away the chief boon of political and economic unity which the British rule had brought to the people of India.

It is hard to believe that this subcontinent will be safer when it has two armies instead of one, or more prosperous when a cactus hedge of tariff barriers disfigures its plains. Nor is it certain that the process of dismemberment will be ended when the frontiers of Pakistan are drawn.

The League's boycott has lessened the prestige of the Constituent Assembly. Though the more liberal of the Princes' States have now taken their seats in it, the majority of them still hold aloof and some of them may try for a time to play at independence.

But the chief reason why most of us dislike the idea of Pakistan is that it implies a reversion to some medieval conception of theocracy. If it meant a deepening of the religious consciousness of Indian Muslims, there might be some compensation in that.

The Islamic tradition has an ethical and social content of its own. But the obvious meaning of this movement of separation is something wholly negative—mere fanaticism and contempt for the Hindu neighbour. Its origin is less the fear of Hindu members than a sense in the Muslim middle-class of inferiority face to face with the ascendancy of the Hindus in industry and finance.

When one looks at the facts of Indian poverty it seems to a Western Socialist as if the Moslem masses had been led to a wrong turning in the road towards emancipation. Their needs are the same as those of their Hindu neighbours—more water for their fields, more hospitals, more schools and liberation from the parasites who prey on both, the feudal landlord, the usurer and the profiteer.

Too Late For Regrets

It is too late, however, for criticisms and regrets. They day's task is to make this separation as little harmful as may be. The first problem is territorial. Last year's elections produced curiously contradictory result. All over India the League swept the Muslim constituencies and scored 75 per cent. of the votes cast. The election was a disturbing performance to witness. Corruption was so usual that one came to accept it as a custom of the country. The intimidation among the Muslims, especially in Bengal, was even more serious. For the illiterate voters (the majority) in the Punjab there was no secret ballot. What the election correctly measured was the balance of organised forces within the Muslim community. But in spite of the League's victory at the polls, it was able to form a ministry only in two of the five provinces Mr Jinnah claims, Bengal and Sind.

What the League has since been doing has been an attempt, by various forms of direct action, to make a territorial conquest of the other three. Assam was invaded by large numbers of landless Bengali Muslims, who squatted on the waste lands. In the Punjab the weak Coalition Ministry was brought down by mass demonstrations, but the League was unable to form a Government and the Province is now administered by the Governor. Similar tactics failed to upset the Congress Ministry in the North West Frontier Province, but its plight is anxious and precarious.

While the League dominates the towns of the Frontier, the Pathan peasantry, who have not forgotten the equalitarian traditions of their ancient village communes, are still loyal to their beloved leader, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, and his disciplined but unarmed Red Shirts.

Unarmed Red Shirts

The first effect of these tactics has been to rally the Muslim community all over Northern India in a solid phalanx under Mr. Jinnah's leadership. In this atmosphere few have the moral or physical courage to stand apart. But the Sikhs or Hindus in their turn have closed their ranks. Both sides have their share of guilt in the unprecedented slaughter which has raged in a series of retaliatory movements from Calcutta and East Bengal to Bihar and the Punjab.

The result of these excesses has been to destroy such chance as the Cabinet Mission's ingenious compromise ever had of general acceptance. After this experience the Sikhs of the Punjab will not consent on any terms to take the place assigned to them in this plane within the North-Western provincial group. As little will Assam, under a Congress Ministry, consent to be grouped with Bengal.

The Cabinet Mission's compromise met the wishes of the Congress by preserving the unity of India: it met Mr. Jinnah by assigning to the two provincial groups which correspond to Pakistan the five undivided provinces he claims. This compromise the League rejects. But if it will not concede India's unity, it cannot expect the satisfaction of its maximum territorial demand. Only one-third of the population of Assam is Muslim, and it is concentrated mainly in a single district, Sylhet. It would be reasonable to detach this District and add it to Eastern Bengal. The Frontier Province forms a peculiar case for though its population is solidly Muslim, it has a majority for the Congress and against Pakistan. But if Pakistan comes into being, could the Frontier Province survive in isolation cut off from Hindustan?

The proper course would seem to be to submit this issue to a provincial plebiscite. Manifestly, the Pun-

(Continued on Page 8)

Delhi Letter

From
Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI.

Despotism and Bureaucracy are the last resources of a dying nation, which do but enable it to postpone the fatal day of total dissolution. Britain started with despotism in India and have ended in leaving behind a most highly developed bureaucracy. And what a bureaucracy they have created!

It can defeat any reformer. It is like a salt mine; whatever goes into it become salt. It is said that all whigs in office become tories, but no tory become a whig. So also with bureaucracy. A Congressman become a bureaucrat but no bureaucrat has become a Congressman. This is the basic theory of evolution in the Government of India.

The present Principal Information Officer of the Government of India, when he was on this side of the fence, often attacked the bureaucracy for high salaries paid to C3 people. His own salary, thanks to Sir Akbar Hydari, was fixed at Rs. 2250 per month. With big capitalists buying newspapers, there has been, of late, a boom in the journalistic profession. Four figure salaries for journalists have become a rule. The P.I.O. presumably felt that he had been cheated and demanded a rise of Rs. 250 a month from the Pay Commission. He urged for 'pro rate' scaling up of the salaries of his staff also. The learned P.I.O. urged that "in determining pay in Government service for such staff bonus and other profits available in private employment and opportunities available for betterment should be taken into account. Unless something like the market value for the class of recruit is offered, there would be no change of Government recruiting and retaining in service men of requisite talents."

Logical Corollaries

Two issue arise in this connection. According to P.I.O.'s own statement the scales of pay now offered are below the market value of first class men. As a logical corollary, the men of requisite talent have not been recruited so far in the Bureau of Public Information. Merely raising the scales of salaries of C3 people however will not make them A1. Secondly, will first class talent come into the Bureau even if they were offered their market price. The experience so far is just the opposite. Barring a handful of men such as Ivor Jehu Desmond Young and Pothan Joseph, first class men have not joined the Bureau on salaries, which compared very favourably till yesterday. Jehu and Young joined the Public Relations Directorate largely for patriotic considerations and left it at the earliest opportunity. (There are however reports that the resignation of one of them was not entirely voluntary—Ed. B.C.W.). The reasons are well-known. A journalist worth his salt loves his freedom much more than a couple of copper coins. Only those, like briefless lawyers, take to Government service.

Before the War, the Bureau had a Director, a Deputy Director and two Information officers. Its actual expenditure in 1936-37 was Rs. 1,73,072 as compared to Rs. 16,50,000 in 1947-48; a modest and insignificant increase of Rs. 14,79,000 in ten years.

Today the Bureau is like a post office through which Government communiques are distributed to the Press. The P.I.O., who was once a Press correspondent, knows that his one-time colleagues got much more out of the Bureau, when it had four officers, two of whom were not journalists.

An Eye Opener

The Pay Commission's Report should be an eye opener to all well-wishers of the country. The demand for higher pay by those who already get undreamt of salaries is a special feature of the Report. Let me quote the Agriculture Department. It is urged that "the higher posts should be adequately paid so as to attract the best talent."

The Secretariat of the Agriculture Department at present includes a number of technical and advisory posts on different scales of pay, namely:—

Irrigation Adviser—Rs. 3,250.

Development Commissioner — Rs. 3,000.

Dy. Agricultural Production Adviser—Rs. 1,000—1,200.

Asst. Agricultural Production Adviser—Rs. 750—900.

Fisheries Development Adviser—Rs. 2,300—2,500.

Dy. Fisheries Development Adviser—Rs. 1,200—1,500.

Director, Economic and Statistics—Rs. 1,400.

Live Stock Adviser—Rs. 1,500 plus 300 S. P.

Plant Protection Adviser—Rs. 2,000—2,500.

Dairy Development Adviser—Rs. 1,800—2,050 plus S. P. 250.

Director Agricultural Machinery—Rs. 1,400.

Inspector-General of Forests—Rs. 3,250.

Research Officer—Rs. 350—400.

Biochemists—Rs. 500—600.

Technical Assistants—Rs. 250—350.

Almost all of these high sounding personages are drawn from the provinces. It will be useful to compare their present salaries with those they received before their appointment in the Government of India. In every case it will be found that they are drawing much bigger pay. The Department does not explain how their efficiency or output has increased with the increase in their emoluments.

There are cases in the Government of India in which a man earning a salary of Rs. 300 a month was appointed at Rs. 3,000 a month. The principle of economy of high wages was never intended for parasite-creators of files.

Notwithstanding this Army of experts and advisers, the Agricultural Minister Sri Rajen Babu deplored that the food crisis had to come on him like the bolt from the blue.

Alma Material?

The Education Department goes one better. Outside the Government of India, its top ranking officials have been prime movers in fixing the following scales of salaries:

	Rs.
Professors	1,000—1,250
Readers	500—25—800
Junior Lecturers	150—300
Principals of affiliated or constituent colleges	800—1,000

The principal and Vice-Principal of Delhi Polytechnic, who appeared before the Pay Commission laid stress upon the difference between technical and non-technical men and demanded salaries high enough to attract duly qualified men.

The Commission obviously got fed up with the demand for higher and higher salaries. In its report the Commission observes: "It is easy to carry this argument too far. Much as we would like to see an improvement in the status of educationalists, we cannot ignore the fact that educationalists in Government service cannot be treated differently or as a more favoured class than other members of the Civil Service."

A great deal of mischief and ramp could be avoided if this salutary principle was carried to its logical conclusion, namely the employees of the Central Government were treated differently or as a more favoured class than other members in the Provincial services. The disproportionately high salaries paid by the Government of India is responsible for the biggest ramp that is sapping the economic life of the country. Men, technical and others, working efficiently on reasonable scales of pay in the Provinces are drafted into or manipulate to come to the Government of India on sky high salaries quite unrelated to their standard of living.

Let me quote some such examples from the Pay Commission's Report:

	Rs.
Industrial Adviser	3,750
Deputy Industrial Adviser	1,200—1,500
Director-General Supply	3,000—3,500
Deputy Director General	2,500—3,000
Chief Mining Engineer	2,250
Coal Commissioner	3,750
Textile Commissioner	3,000
Electrical Commissioner	4,750
Hydro-Electric Member	4,370
Utilisation Member	3,500
Project Officer	3,000
Consulting Engineer, Irrigation	3,750
Members, Irrigation Commission	3,500
Directors, Irrigation Commission	3,000
Chief Engineer, Central P.W.D.	3,000
Director-General Civil Aviation	3,500
Deputy Director-General	2,250
Director General Food	3,000
Director-General Re-settlement	3,000
Director, Institute of Hygiene	2,750

In reply to the questionnaire of the Central Pay Commission, the Central Board of Irrigation made the following profound observations:

"The ideal standards of remuneration and conditions of service in every department should be such as will bring individuals within reach of the conditions in which they can improve their talents and are able to develop their minds towards perfection in the trades in which they are engaged." According to this dictum, professors at the Indian Universities could never reach the mental "nirvana" because they never have the salaries paid to the Central Government's employees.

Jobbery Par Excellence

The whole thing is a jobbery par excellence. India is a very poor country. The salaries of its administrators should therefore be related to the capacity of India to pay those salaries. The per capita income of an Indian is placed at Rs. 65/- per year. **It is a matter of humiliation that Indian servicemen who pose to be patriots, should manipulate their salaries which are neither related to the paying capacity of the country not to their own standard of living.**

So far they were a part of an alien government. They, therefore, behaved as they were foreigners in the land of their birth. It is now their own Government. It therefore makes one despair when one reads through the Pay Commission's Report, its page after page of special pleadings for higher and higher pay by greedy, selfish and blind mouths. Naked and hungry masses of human beings lying on shelterless pavements on one side and four figure salaried careerists living in air-conditioned houses on the other side.

This is New Delhi.

How office changes habits is demonstrated here on large scale. People who could not afford a fan can bear with difficulty Delhi's summer in air-conditioned rooms. Those who rebuked the Government for giving Special Railway Saloons are using them themselves.

The present Government is a paralysed Government. It has neither the will nor the determination to smash the racket of the so-called specialists and technicians. The Pay Commission has shown the way to do it. It will be better to face the issue now before the country goes bankrupt.

A C3 Ramp!

There is one more issue. The avowed aim of the Government is to raise the standard of living. This applies to those who have no standard of living worth the name to-day. This does not however apply to parasites who do not produce wealth but files.

The Commercial community, I may add, is largely responsible for the present scramble for high salaries. The businessmen and industrialists have been luring away scientists, economists and Government servants by offering them undreamt of salaries. They can afford to do so. The Government, which finances its administration by means of taxation, is not in a position to compete with the commercial community.

Lastly, India is proud to have had men who had pure and undiluted love of learning. There are hundreds of such men toiling to-day in the universities and other places to make India great and famous. They do not seek name or wealth. They shall never be lured to the Government service. Love of learning departs when love of money enters a human heart. It is generally the C3 people who plead for higher salaries in the name of talent and specialisation.

THE HIGH UPS ASK FOR MORE!

An aspect of Bureaucratic surrealism as revealed by the Pay Commission's Reports

THE PROSPECTS OF PAKISTAN

(Continued From Page 7)

Jab will have to be divided, though no line can be drawn which fails to leave a considerable minority of Muslims in its eastern section, and of Sikhs and Hindus within Pakistan. Thiis a point which Mr. Jinnah will not easily concede, for, by reason of its comparative wealth, the Punjab must be the dominant power in Pakistan. The Sikhs have, however, the armed force of their Princes to back them at need.

Mystery For Jinnah

Bengal presents the crux of the problem. It is more homogeneous in language and culture than any other part of British India, though its eastern region is overwhelmingly Muslim, as the West is Hindu. When Lord Curzon divided it, it was the Hindus who won its reunion by a violent agitation. Today, rather than be separated from the rest of India, it is they, in spite of Mr. Gandhi's advice, who demand its partition. But would Eastern Bengal, after a fair division on communal lines, be capable of life as an independent State? It would lose not merely the great port of Calcutta but the taxable wealth of the coalfield and the industries of the western districts. To make Calcutta a free port would solve part of this difficulty, but Eastern Bengal would be left to enjoy its isolation in poverty.

How Pakistan is to ensure the defence of its two regions, separated from each other by seven hundred miles, is a mystery which Mr. Jinnah has yet to clear up.

By what process of negotiation or arbitration the frontiers between Hindustan and Pakistan are to be drawn has still to be disclosed. Beyond that question lie others—the division of the assets of the Central Government and the painful business of breaking up the army which had acquired under Sir Claude Auchinleck a genuine Indian patriotism. Mr. Jinnah is prepared for a military alliance for the defence of the Indian Peninsula as a whole, and for regular conversations between the two staffs. Will he go further and consider the creation of standing joint committees, on a footing of equality, which might adjust common interests in such matters as communications and the control of the rivers? In this way functional unity might gradually be built up across the political frontiers.

The best to hope for is that, after the separation, the exasperated stress on religious differences may die down. Men's thoughts will be focussed on social problems and on both sides of the frontier Socialist parties are sure to grow. India cannot for ever be broken in two. She would not be India without the contribution Muslims have made to her cultural heritage.

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Nehru Calls Claim For Corridor Fantastic

Says League Leader Desires "No Settlement Of Any Kind"

CONSTITUTION FOR UNION OF INDIA TO BE FRAMED IF EFFORTS AT AGREEMENT FAIL

NEW DELHI, May 24. (U.P.A.): "Mr. Jinnah's recent statement is completely unrealistic and indicates that he desires no settlement of any kind", said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government, commenting on Jinnah's demand for a corridor, in an interview with the United Press of America staff correspondent, John M. Hlavacek.

ABSURD CLAIM

Nehru said, "I regret I cannot enter into a public controversy with Mr. Jinnah at this stage when vital matters are under consideration and final decisions are going to be taken. The demand for a corridor is fantastic and absurd. We stand for a Union of India with the right to particular areas to opt out. We envisage no compulsion on others and will tolerate no compulsion.

IF SETTLEMENT TALKS FAIL

"If there is no proper settlement on this basis without further claims being advanced, then we shall proceed with making and implementing a constitution for a Union of India."

Question: In view of the fact that Jinnah intimates Pakistan would be completely sovereign, what would the Congress attitude be toward Pakistan making agreements with foreign powers without reference to Hindustan. What, for example, could Hindustan do if Pakistan gave extra territorial rights to some outside power?

Nehru replied, "In no event can we agree to any part of India having foreign bases or extra territorial rights. The first essential today is to put an end to all violence in accordance with the Gandhi-Jinnah appeal."

PANDIT NEHRU FOR DELHI

NEW DELHI, May 24 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government is leaving Mussoorie tomorrow for Delhi. On the way he will spend a day at Dehra Dun, where he will visit the Indian Military Academy and St. Dunston's Institute for the Blind. Pandit Nehru will leave Dehra Dun by car on Monday morning reaching Delhi before noon.

India's Future To Take Shape Within 12 Weeks

Responsibility For Final Decision To Be Shared By Leaders And Elected Representatives

LONDON, May 24 (Reuter): The final shape of Hindustan and Pakistan should be clear 12 weeks hence and the constitutions of the two future Indian nations completed before Britain's departure by June next year if the procedure plan which the Viceroy Lord Mountbatten, is to present to the Indian leaders at Delhi on June 2 finds quick favour, informed London quarters declare, cables Fraser Wighton, Reuter's Political Correspondent.

SHARING OF BURDEN

The responsibility for decisions on India's future will be placed equally upon her top leaders and her elected provincial representatives, it is believed. Top leadere will take the key decision whether India should be united or divided. Her elected representatives, drawn from the present Constituent Assembly and a fresh Assembly to represent the Muslim League, will be largely responsible for the pattern of partition—if partition is inevitable.

BRITAIN TO GIVE LEAD

The speed with which top leaders and provincial representatives take decisions on these fundamental questions will dictate the time by which the actual machinery for transferring power can be set into motion. British political quarters expect the Viceroy to confront the Indian leaders with a simple procedure plan. Britain's role, it is emphasised, is merely to give a lead that will speed up the transfer process and she will, it is certain, place the responsibility for all principal decisions upon India.

The probability of a divided India increases the urgency of the situation, from Britain's point of view, London quarters point out. The creation of both Hindustan and Pakistan will involve a large number of new factors such as whether there would be common or separate defence arrangements, splitting of the national services as they now exist and duplication of diplomatic links.

STARTING POINT

As a starting point for progress, India's Muslim majority areas will have to be defined and freedom given them to indicate the kind of constitutional future they desire.

The British Government, doubtless has considered all the special difficulties in obtaining an agreed definition—the possibility that a plebiscite might be required to settle the case of the North-West Frontier province, the demands for and against partitioning of the Punjab and Bengal, the relatively simple propositions of Sind and Baluchistan and so on. It will surprise observers here, however ,if Britain and the Viceroy at this late stage in the constitutional drama have done more than indicate the essentials, leaving it to India to fill in the details.

The Viceroy will leave England for India on Thursday with the full authority of the British Cabinet to act on his own responsibility in securing Indian leaders' acceptance of the procedure plan.

It is believed that since the London talks opened, Prime Minister Clement Attlee has informed the British Dominions of the plan which it is proposed to lay before the Indian leaders. This is a normal constitutional practice and has been followed at all important stages of the Indian negotiations.

PAKISTAN ARMY FOR FRONTIER DEFENCE

"Yorkshire Post" Discusses League's Reported Offer

LONDON, May 24 (U.P.A.): Discussing the Muslim League's reported offer to undertake the defence of the North West Frontier the usually well-informed Military Correspondent of the "Yorkshire Post" said it was understood the Muslim Party have suggested two courses either a Pakistan Army of 100,000 on the Frontier holding the keypoints of the Khyber region and Waziristan or, alternatively, a pact with Britain on frontier defence utilizing Gurkha troops in strategic areas.

The writer observed: "In considering such offers the British Government would have to take Hindu objections into account. It is understood in London that the Gurkhas want continuation in British service and that duty on the Frontier would be acceptable to them."

Another aspect of the defence problem would be relations with Afghanistan: the writer thought that a treaty with Afghanistan involving close alliance with border tribes may have to be reached.

No Incidents In Bombay

35-Hour Curfew Imposed On Parts Of City

BOMBAY May 24, (A.P.A.): Saturday passed off without any incidents in the city, says an official press note. It adds nineteen persons were arrested for breach of the curfew in Maharbaori Area.

A communique issued by the Director of the Publicity to the Government of Bombay this afternoon, says:—

Curfew from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. will be enforced from to-day for seven days in the areas and places bounded by:

(a) Duncan Road, Grant Road, Falkland Road, Khambatta Lane, Khetwadi 7th Lane, Khetwadi Main Road and C. P. Tank Road.

(b) The whole of Kika Street.

A 35-hour curfew has been imposed on some places in Bombay from 7 p.m. to-day.

The areas and places to which the order applies are bounded on the south by the C. P. Tank Road, on the East by Duncan Road, on the north by Sandhurst Road exclusive, in the west by Ardeshir Dady Street and Khetwadi Main Road

HUBLI May 24 (API.) Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local-Self Government to the Government of Bombay was presented last evening with a civic address by the Hubli Municipality.

Gadre Gives Up Fast

Sequel To Intervention Of Bhopatkar

BOMBAY, May 24 (API.) Mr. A H. Gadre, President of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, ended his fast this evening at the intervention of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha. Mr. Gadre undertook his fast last Sunday to collect a lakh of rupees for the cause of Hindu unity.

Hindu Mahasabha workers and prominent persons having promised the amount Mr. Bhopatkar persuaded Mr. Gadre to give up his fast.

STOP PRESS

NO PEACE OFFER FROM HO CHI MINH

PARIS, May 24 (A.P.A.): No official peace offers have been tendered to France by Ho Chi Minh or other Viet Nam officials, the French Press Agency said today in a dispatch from Saigon.

BEVIN'S "FACT-FINDING TOUR" OF GERMANY

ESSEN, May 24 (Reuter): Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, will visit the British Zone of Germany on a "fact-finding tour" sometime next month, it was announced here tonight by Officials of the north German coal control.

BEST WAY OF TRANSFERRING POWER

LONDON, May 24, (Reuter): With the approach of the Delhi conference on transfer of power procedure London political quarters tonight still see the British Cabinets proposals as based on the simple four point formula, cables Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political Correspondent.

The formula is:—first; the leaders to decide upon unity or division of India. Second: in the event of division the Viceroy will propose how"—through India's elected representatives in the existing Constituent Assembly and those in a Munlim League Assembly to be set up—the form of division can be decided democratically. Third: India's top leaders to meet for a second time in round table conference and take decision on the final shape of two—or several India's

Filling in of details of this pattern, it is thought obviously will not be possible until the conference itself.

Although hopes of acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's formula are almost gone, A further effort by the Viceroy to commend the plan will in point of fact be the first item on the agenda of the conference.

MOST SATISFACTORY METHOD

Britain thinks that the Mission formula—meeting the Congress demand for a United India and offering some approximation of the Muslim League Pakistan with a Union Centre—still stands as the most satisfactory method of transferring power assuming, however that division is almost inevitable, observers think that the first step would be to define Muslim majority areas. These areas would have the right to secede from the rest of India and form themselves into any kind of group or sovereign state they desired. The task of defining such areas would be carried out by a mixed Commission of leaders deputed to the Constituent Assemblies. In the event of disagreement, it would be for the leaders to ask the Viceroy to give a final ruling.

POSITION OF STATES

The Indian States at some point would be asked to indicate their desires on relationship with the main body of India but with that qualification would be free to enter the predominantly Hindu Constituent Assembly or its Muslim League counterpart.

Alternatively, they could demand sovereign status either as independent nations or as members of the British Commonwealth.

Suggestions published in India that all six Provinces claimed for Pakistan would necessarily be the subjects of partition are not strongly supported here.

It is thought that the two provinces of Sind and Baluchistan, for instance would not be split and equally that partition of the Punjab and Bengal may be inevitable.

The special case of the North-West Frontier province, informed quarters think, might need a plebiscite to decide whether its people wish Pakistan or to remain aloof from it.

Gandhiji Leaves For Delhi

PATNA, May 24 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Dr. Syed Mahmud, Development Minister of Bihar, left this morning for Delhi by the Delhi Express.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (OCTOBER)

New York, May 24.

Previous Closing	.....	29.59
Today's Opening	....	29.65
Difference	....	+06
Today's Closing	....	29.73
Difference	....	+14

3,00,000 Bales Of Indian Cotton For Japan

Cloth Will Be Bought Back By India

NEW YORK, (A. P. A.): American Government officials believe India, Egypt and other cotton growing countries may join the United States in a cotton export programme to occupied Germany and Japan.

Arrangements have been made for India to sell Japan 300,000 gales of cotton, and it is understood India buy back the cloth herself.

The Officials said the United States is offering 900,000 bales of cotton to Japanese textile mills and will be paid back after the cloth is sold.

They said Egypt is sending a delegation to Germany to discuss plans with occupation authorities there. The programme, the officials said, is intended to increase production in the two areas and thus reduce occupation costs for the United States.

The Allied Headquarters in Tokyo announced the United Kingdom, Turkey, Burma and several British-administered areas have ordered 140,000,000 linear yards of Japanese cotton fabrics—the first post-war purchases of such material by these countries.

The United Kingdom bought 64,000,000 linear yards which it is expected to process for export to colonies and administrative areas.

Other recent purchasers have been Sweden, the Netherlands East Indies the Philippines and Siam.

Cloth Demonstrators Fired Upon

SIMLA, May 24 (A.P.I.): The Police are reported to have opened fire to disperse a crowd of demonstrators on May 21 at Balsan. a small Hill State in the upper reaches of the Himalayas, resulting in some casualties.

There are conflicting reports about the origin of trouble. According to one version, the demonstrators who stormed the State jail on May 20 demanding release of some of the men arrested on May 21.

Another version says that the trouble, which had been brewing since long between the State administrator and subjects over the distribution of cloth quota culminated in the incidents.

SURPLUS SALES
OF AMERICAN STORES

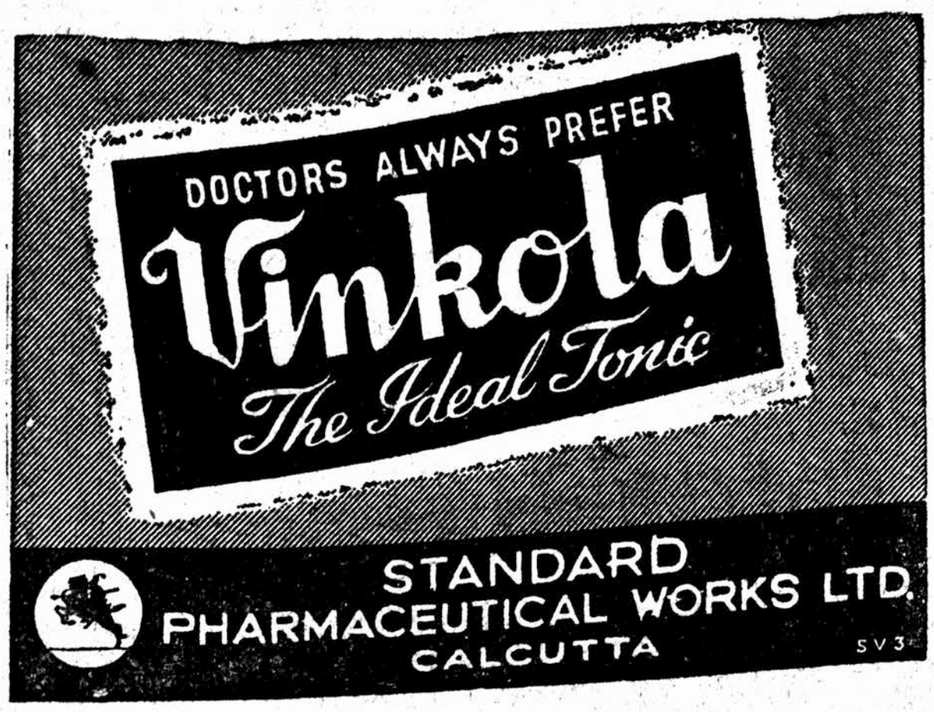
FOR IMMEDIATE SALE BY OPEN TENDER TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER INTERLOCKING ZIP FASTENERS OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE IN THE FOLLOWING SIZES:—

72"—4300 pieces: 61"—2388 pieces: 50"—21756 pieces: 36"—4249 pieces: 32"—1261 pieces: 24"—660 pieces: 23½"—2400 pieces: 12"—11598 pieces: 8½"—707 pieces: Less than 100 pieces each in lengths of 12 3/4", 26", 27", 41" and 43". Quantities indicated are approximate.

Sealed tenders in duplicate covers superscribed SA/V/29/-1 Zip Fasteners may be submitted on or before 7/5/47. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit of 10 p.c. of the value of the goods. Samples may be viewed at the Company's Retail Shop, 102, Clive Street, Calcutta. Opening of tenders will take place in public at 11 a.m. on 8/5/47. Successful tenderers alone will be informed of the results and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned within a fortnight of the date of opening of the tender. The goods will be sold subjsct to the Company's usual terms of business and in a "as is, where is" condition.

Telephone No. Cal. 3081-87 Telegram: Tatacraft.
Titaghur Air Depot. 304

TATA AIRCRAFT, LIMITED
TITAGHUR AIR DEPOT, 24 PARGANAS, BENGAL



CITY LANDLORDS TO BE MULCTED

May Have To Pay More Than Crore And Half As Riot Tax

BOMBAY, May 24 (API): Property holders in Bombay may have to pay more than one and a half crore of rupees by way of Riot Tax to compensate for the activities of anti-social elements in the city since September 1946.

More than 4,000 claims have been filed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, who is the Claims Commissioner under the City Police Aet for assessing claims in respect of death and damage to property. Many claims, filed on previous occasions arising out of disturbances that followed R.I.N. Mutiny and Netaji Bose Day are still pending an award though preliminary hearing is over.

There have been ten communal riots in Bombay in the last 16 years and the following are the amounts of claims sanctioned during the different years:—Rs. 7,54,710 in the year 1929; Rs. 10,877 and Rs. 10,000 in respect of two riots in 1930; Rs. 11,232 in 1931; Rs. 20,45,761 in 1932; Rs. 17,000 in 1933; Rs. 5,63,442 in 1936; Rs. 55,610 in 1937; Rs. 66,000 in 1938 and Rs. 4,00,358 in 1941.

During the movement which followed the passing of August Resolution in 1942 by the All-India Congress Committee, Bombay suffered, according to claims for compensation filed a total loss of Rs. 3,80,000.

The communal disturbances in the year 1945 resulted damage totalling Rs. 7,01,003. By far the most extensive destruction of property during the last four years occurred in the first two months of 1946—during Netaji Day disturbances and the rioting that followed the R.I.N. Mutiny in Bombay the damage has been assessed at Rs. 60,00,000.

The Riot Taxes are collected by the Bombay Municipality by levying taxes on property holders in the City and disbursements are made by the office of the Claims Commissioner as and when the funds are available.

The Government of Bombay as a purely punitive measure also levied collective fines on the residents in the disturbed zones of the City The amount that had been imposed so far totals Rs. 1,12 635. The amount that had been recovered would go to the public revenue fund and would be utilised by the Government for any purpose deemed fit. In nearly a dozen cases where the residents had not been able to pay the fine, warrants attaching the property have been issued.

Digging The Garden Of Eden

LONDON, May 23, (A. P. A.): Professor John Garstand, retired arcdaeologist who for years had been digging at what an Arab legend says is the site of the Garden of Eden, told the London Society of Antiquaries last night that human beings were not so difficult to get along with 8,000 years ago

Garstand of Liverpool University did his research with pick and shovel at a community known as Mersin before it was covered by sand many centuries ago. On the Mediterranean Sea in Southern Turkey, Mersin is believed by many scholars to be the oldest prehistoric town ever discovered. It is probably a few centuries less than 8,000 years old. Garstand said.

What particularly impressed the professor, who has returned from a season's work at Mersin, was that he discovered evidence of what might be called a pre-military age. Very far back in antiquity the citizens of Mersin seemed to have none of the primitive weapons which archaeologists almost invariably find.

"These people, far removed from other settlements, devoted their leisure to the arts instead of fighting each other," Garstand said.

Wallace Got Reverse Of What He Wanted

NEW YORK, May 23, (U.P.A.): 'Colliers' magazine, an international-minded publication, in an editorial on "Hollering Henry," says, "We decided to quit taking Henry Wallace seriously."

The magazine says when Wallace went abroad to campaign against the Truman doctrine "he merely strengthened the advocates of the Greece-Turkish loan a weakened the opposition to them and made more American haters of Russia for which he strives to make friends and admirers.

He got three results in shorts which were the exact opposite of the ones he hoped to get. He is a child politically, a man who does not know his friends from his foes, a liability to any organisation with which he teams up and an actor who dearly loves the sound of his own voice," the editorial concluded.

N. W. F. WANTS TO BE SOVEREIGN STATE

PESHAWAR, May 24 (UPI): Khan Mohammed Yahayajan, Education Minister and son-in-law of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, during his weekly Press Conference yesterday raised the "quit now" slogan declaring that he did not at all believe in the bonafides of the British Government and their further stay in India would be detrimental to the best interests of India.

Asked about the future set-up of an independent Sovereign State of the Frontier, he said that the province had to be developed on a strict socialistic line in order raise sufficiently the standard of the extremely poor masses which he added was the need of the hour.

Explaining the policy of a Sovereign Frontier Province he said: "Ours being a deficit province it will be our constant endeavour to provide every means to keep ourselves self-sufficient. We will be willing to join hands with other parts of India on the clear assumption that there will be no outside interference in our internal affairs and no constitution forced on us by a mere brute majority against the free wishes of the people".

Replying to a question Khan Mohammed Yahyajan declared his opposition to a referendum in the Frontier so long the British rule was continuing. No political party, he added, should be afraid to seek the opinion from the electorates but that elections to be held could not be fair or free in the presence of a third foreign party. Besides, he said, no new situation had arisen before the British quitted India. It is only a free India which would bring forth new issue if there could be any

Asked about the Tribes becoming free from the N.W.F.Province, the Education Minister remarked that at present the Tribes were under the influence of the Political Department in addition to their certain agreements with the Government of the day. When the British quitted India these agreements automatically would be broken and the Tribes would become independent. Then alone, he concluded, the question would arise as to whether the Tribes wanted to associate themselves with the Frontier Province or not.

FRONTIER PARTY POSITION INTACT

Parliamentary Secretary's Cable To British Premier

PESHAWAR, May 23 (UPI).—The following cablegram was sent to Mr. Attlee, Prime Minister. Lord Listowell, Secretary of State for India and Lord Mountbatten jointly by Mian Jaffar Shah, Chief Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. Madanlal Parliamentary Secretary to Finance Minister. Mr. Gian Shah, Parliamentary Secretary to Education Minister and Mr. Girdharilal Puri, Deputy Speaker of the Frontier Assembly:

"We draw your kind attention to the clear verdict registered by the Pathan electorate against Pakistan during the general elections in 1945. Even Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, League member of the Interim Government was defeated on the Pakistan issue from the Peshawar Muslim Urban Constituency. The Congress captured 32 seats, the Muslim League 17 and the Akali one in a House of 50. Out of the 32 purely Muslim seats the Congress won 21 The party position is intact till today."

Continuing, the cablegram says: "We strongly support the demand for a sovereign Pathan State put forward by Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier, his Cabinet colleagues and the Speaker of the Frontier Assembly. We earnestly hope that nothing will be done against the clear verdict given by the Pathan electorate during the last general elections. Serious consequences are likely to follow if anything is forced on them against their wishes."

INDIA TO GET METALLURGICAL PLANT

BRUSSELS, May 23 (Reuter).—The Inter-Allied Reparations Agency has allotted to India a metallurgical plant, an electric generating station and equipment from four armament plants, it was announced here today.

Allocation of 35,379 tons of merchant shipping to Britain and Norway is also approved. The total shipping allocated by the Agency to member Governments is now 30,528 tons.

PARIS, May 23, (U.P.A.): Four-hundred and eighty employees at the plush Grand Hotel struck today thdowing the 600 room hosterly into eloquent confusion.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 5, 2003.
Muslim: Rajjab 4, 1366.
Parsi: Ader 24, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-02 a.m. Sunset: 7-09 p.m.
Hightide: 03-04, 16-12. Lowtide: 09-07, 22-44.

Today's Engagements

ALL-INDIA RADIO, BOMBAY. A radio report of the opening ceremony of the erhibition of Children's Handicrafts held under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society will be broadcast today (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. The report will include extracts from the presidential address of Mr. B. G. Kher.

ISMAIL YUSUF COLLEGE JOGESHWARI: The old students will meet to condole the untimely demise of Dr. M. B. Rehman today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the College Hall. Mr. B. G. Kher will preside. All the friends and admirers of the late Principal Rehman are requested to attend.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Captain G. G. Joshi will deliver a lecture on "Beam Theory of Astrology" at the Liberty High School, Princess Street, Bombay today (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Being And Beings In Evolution" is the subject of a phblic lecture to be followed by questions and answers today (Sunday) evening at 6-15, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

DIVINE LIFE SOCIETY: A meeting wil be held at 9 a.m. today (Sunday), 25th May 1947 at No. 275, Telang Road, Matunga: Acharya Dikshitar, President, Shankar Mutt, will speak on 'Divine Life'. Dr. K. K. Bhatia, will preside.

FIENDS' ASSOCIATION: Sardar Teja Singh will deliver a lecture on 'Avoiding Pakistan' at Podar College today (Sunday) at 6-30 p,m,

MALAYALEE CONFERENCE: The fourth Bombay All-Malayalee Conference will be held today (Sunday) at Khalsa College Matunga at 3 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. P. M. Kunhiraman Nambiar, the veteran Socialist leader of Kerala. Mr. Mathai Manjuran, Cochin Socialist leader, will inaugurate the conference.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT STAFF FEDERATION: A session of the General Council of the Bombay Government Staff Federation will be held at 3 p.m. today (Sunday), the 25th May 1947 at the Cama Memorial Hall.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION: Annual General Body meeting of the Union will be held today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. on the Kamgar Maidan.

GHATKOPAR-KIROL MUNICIPALITY: Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Bombay will perform the foundation stone-laying ceremony of the building of Seth Vadilal Chatrabhuj Gandhi and Seth Monji Amidas Vora Municipal Hospital Ghatkopar today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Rajawadi Plots, Ghatkopar.

SRI THYAGARAJA SABHA: Music Concert by Miss Satyabhama—Poddar College Hall, Matunga—5 p.m. today (Sunday).

SEND-OFF FUNCTION: A send-off will be accorded to Mr. Adam Adil, who is proceeding to Geneva to attend the International Labour Conference. at 5-30 p.m. in the St. Andrew's School Hall, today (Sunday) at the Junction of Morland Road and Souter Road (Behind the Salvation Army, H. Q. Byculla).

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, will preside.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1
SUNDAY, May 25.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s) 7.30 a.m. Swar Kalika 7.40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8.30 Hamid Husain 8.45 Rasmandal 9.0 G J Watwe (Poona) 9.15 Master Krishnarao (Poona) (Vocal) 11.0 Filmi Sangeet 11.45 "Natya Parampara' 12.15 p.m. Roshanara Begum 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 Narayanrao Vyas 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Lunch-Hour 4.20 Narayanrao Vyas 5.0 Hamid Husain 5.15 Gammat Jammat 5.45 Kafi On Jaltarang 5.55 Locals 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Pinakin Trivedi (Gujarati Geeto) 6.40 Surendranath (Film songs) 6.45 Kannad Bhajans 7.0 G. J Watwe 7.15 Hamid Husein 7.30 Roshanara Begum 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8.30 Kavya Darshan 8.45 "Karkit Puran" 9.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9.30 B B C News Relay 9.40 Programme Parade 9.45 Air Orchestra 10.0 Symphonic Hour

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

Isolated thunder-storms may occur in the south Bombay Karnatak.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 5 DAYS: No large change.

The Maharana Saheb of Udaipur who inaugurated a new constitution for his State on Friday, on the occasion of Pratap Jayanti.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO EXPORT RICE

16 Persons Arrested And Bailed Out

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sixteen persons were arrested following a raid by members of the Civil Supply Department assisted by the city police on a Ferry Wharf of the city on Friday last. They were later enlarged on bail.

Applying for the extension of the bail period of the arrested men before the Chief Presidency Magistrate today the police alleged that they had attempted to export from Bombay rice, match-boxes. sugar, wheat and other essential commodities without the necessary permit.

Pending further inquiries by the Police the Magistrate ordered the bail period of the accused to be extended till June 7.

86-YEAR OLD MAN ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For the alleged possession of a dagger an 86-year old Indonesian was arrested by the Police on Friday evening. He was put up before Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Esplanade Court, to-day.

The old man argued in the court that he was enjoined by his religion always to carry a dagger. His position, he said, was analogous to that of a Sikh who always carried his 'kirpan' with him.

The Magistrate humorously remarked that "in Rome be a Roman" was a proverb that still held good. He had either to compromise with his conscience or to take the consequences that law allowed.

On an assurance given by the accused that he would not move in the city with the dagger on, till an order to that effect was obtained from the Police Commissioner he was directed by the Magistrate to be released on bail for a fortnight.

Stay-In Strike In Deputy Accountant-General's Office

The Staff Union of the Deputy-Accountant General's office has resolved to go on a stay-in strike on Monday, May 26.

The decision was taken at a general Body meeting of the Union held on Saturday to express its strong protest against the inadequate scales of pay recommended by the Central Pay Commissian for the staff of the Audit and accounts department.

Deo Predicts Bad Time For India

POONA, May 23 (API): Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress, at a public meeting to-day predicted troubled times for India in the near future. He said "I see very few chances of the country deciding its problem of a united India or Pakistan by mutual consent and agreement, and unless the Indians decide this issue among themselves by negotiations and agreement the country must be prepared to face difficult times ahead" That was why he said leaders like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had to warn that every man must be his own policeman.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, will leave Bombay by Frontier Mail on May 27 on a tour of the Panch Mahals and Broach Districts. He is expected to return to Bombay on June 1.

Greatest Crime Of Bombay

Indifference Towards Little Children Who Are Our Potential Wealth

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Presiding over the opening ceremony of the first Exhibition of the Children's Aid Society this evening at the Aryan High School, Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, called for the united and unstinted effort of every public-spirited individual to reclaim the innumerable waifs and strays from their environment of dirt, disease and crime, to educate them and make them decent, self-respecting members of society.

"These little children are our potential wealth and if we neglect them we squander our resources", the Prime Minister added.

The greatest crime of Bombay City, he said, was the indifference and callousness it had displayed towards these children who roamed the streets in dirt and filth, deprived of the most elementary necessities of life, with nothing to look forward to but a life of beggary or crime. "We cannot really take pride in calling ours the first city in India so long as this ugly evil blots its fair name".

Appreciating the many-sided activities of the Children's Aid Society in the three Homes under its control and the vigour and thoroughness with which had carried on the work of reclaiming boys and girls, Mr. Kher said that the Society deserved the unstinted support of every individual who had a social conscience. As for Government help, he assured that it was fully aware of its own responsibility in the matter and would spare no pains to render all possible assistance

DHARWAR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

(From Our Correspondent)
HUBLI, May 23.

Shri M.P. Patil Minister for Agriculture and Forests Government of Bombay formally declared open yesterday Agricultural College in Dharwar.

Future Of French Possessions In India

NEW DELHI, May 23 (UPI): The future constitutional position of the French possessions in India after the British withdrawal from India in June 1948 is now understood to be under discussion at high level.

The French Ambassador in India, M. Raux, recently had visited Pondichery and had discussions on this issue with the French Governor, Francois Baron.

Ambassador Raux, it is further learnt, has sent his recommendations to the French Cabinet in Paris.

Governor Baron who is in Simla at present is likely to return to Delhi shortly when he and Ambassador Raux will meet Pandit Nehru, Minister for External Affairs in the Interim Government, to set the ball of negotiations in motion.

Madras Ministers Asked To Resign From Consembly

MADRAS, May 23 (API): The Congress High Command, it is reliably learnt, has suggested to the Premier, Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, that such of the Ministers of the Madras Cabinet as are members of the Constituent Assembly, should resign their membership and devote their time fully to their work in the province. The Premier, Mr. Ramaswami Reddiar, should, however, continue to be a member of the Constituent Assembly.

Besides the Premier, six Ministers of the Madras Government are at present members of the Constituent Assembly.

An early announcement in this connection is epxected to be made.

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Extra shots at Rs. 3/ for 4 dozen. Leather belt Rs. 8/- each. Lubricating Oil Re. 1/4/- per phial.

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CURES HYDROCELE at one sitting in 15 minutes. Now permanently in Bombay has at present two consulting rooms (1) SARDARGRIHA HOTEL CRAWFORD MARKET, (2) IVANHOE BUILDING 4th floor, BACKBAY RECLAMATION Post Phone—27390 for details with certificates send 4 As stamps

GOVT. FACES STORM IN COMMONS

Decision To Build Power Station Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral

LONDON, May 23 (Reuter): Amid cries of "shame" in the House of Commons today, the Government declined to give way to strong protests inside and outside the Parliament against the building of a giant new electric power station at Bankside on the south side of River Thames opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

After a lively debate, Mr. Lewis Silkin, Minister of Town and Country Planning, announced that the scheme would go on.

Opposition to it has come from about 200 members of Parliament of all parties, from the St. Paul's Cathedral authorities, the London County Council and the Southwark Council with their Socialist majorities, the Corporation of the City of London with its Conservative majority, the distinguished town-planner, Sir Patrick Abercrombie and the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Most of the national newspapers, including "The Times" and the "Manchester Guardian", have deplored the scheme. 'The Manchester Guardian" editorial today declared: "We shall celebrate the miraculous preservation of St. Paul's through the dangers of the war by reducing its

Pakistan Is Natural Solution Of Communal Problem

CAWNPORE, May 24, (A.P.I.): Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Member for Communications, Interim Government laying the foundation stone of the Haleem Muslim Degree College building in Cawnpore this morning, emphasised that Pakistan was the natural solution of the minority problems of the country and in the event of excesses committed by the majority community over the minority in their provinces, the matter could be referred to the United Nations Organisation.

He said: By our exemplary behaviour with minorities in the Pakistan provinces we will be safeguarding the interets of our minoritiec in the Hindu majority provinces."

"PAGDANDI"

PANCHOLI'S NEW SOCIAL

Pancholi's latest social hit " Pagdandi" is scheduled to be released on Friday the 30th May at Lamington Talkies. The picture had a long run at Lahore and other prominent places of Northern India, because of its exceptional tunes and witty dialogues.

The story centres round an Indian State. Among the cast Punjab's song stress Akhtar is supported by Padma Kalavanti Gnyni G. Bhutt Durga Mota and Sudarshan. Padma as the mother of boy-prince presents an attractive character. Character-actor Gnyani fits well as the Maharajah and Akhtar as coyish village girl sings melodious songs and takes the audience by storm.

The story and dialogues are written by the well known writer Syed Imtiaz Ali Taj while the songs are composed by Mr. Madhok. The credit for excellent direction goes to Mr. Ram Narain Dave of "Dassi" fame.

Rundown Conditions

If you are feeling tired and disinclines to exist yourself consult Dr. Vai, the famous sex specialist. Let him examine you thoroughly and advise you regarding the proper treatment for your rundown conditions. He will tell you what exactly the causes and treat you to your entire satisfaction Specially treated for premature old age of both sexes and you will feel the vigour of youth.

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Party Dissensions Do Not Exist In Villages

Mrs. Pandit's Plea To League Not To Obstruct Gaon Hukumat Bill

NAINITAL, May 23, (A.P.I.): Mrs Vijay Laxmi Pandit, Minister of Local Self-Government, intervening in the debate on a Muslim League amendment to the controversial clause 12 of the U. P. Gaon Hukumat Bill, 1946 in the Provincial Assembly, today, appealed to the Opposition "not to confuse issues and import unnecessary warmth in the debate."

She added that the main purpose of the Bill was to invest villagers of all communities with wide powers to enable them to manage their own affairs.

The League Party, Mrs. Pandit observed, had characterised clause 12 which recommends the system of joint electorate as a challenge to Musalmans. She declared "Muslim League and Musalmans are separate"

Mr. Z. H. Lari Deputy Leader of the League Party: "they are synonymous."

Continuing Mrs Pandit said the Bill was intended to give practical shape to the fundamental principles on which the Indian National Congress had built its strength. She disagreed with the Opposition that party dissensions and fractions existed in villages. According to her, the main problem facing the villagers was hunger, but not communal.

DEPRESSED CLASSES KITH AND KIN

Speaking on the amendment Mr. Mohammed Ismail had pleaded for a separate electorate for Depressed Classes also Mrs. Pandit said the Depressed Classes are their kith and kin. It was due to the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi that their backward brethren had achieved equal status with Caste Hindus.

Mr. Mohammad Ishaq Khan (Muslim League): "Is it not a fact that twelve hundred members of the Scheduled Castes are rotting in U. P. jails?"

Mrs. Pandit: "Whosoever breaks the law will have to go to jail. If Mohd. Ishaq is misled and breaks the law he shall have to go to jail also." (laughter).

Concluding she asked the League Party not to widen the communal gulf when important issues were on the point of solution and avoid creating misunderstanding in public mind regarding the Bill which in fact, was for the benefit of the villagers.

Mr. Mohammad Ismail (Muslim League) mover of the amendment had characterised the Bill as a cloak to coerce the minorities in U. P. and deprive of their legitimate share in various spheres of life.

MAJOR WAGES STRUGGLE IN FRANCE

Gas And Electric Workers Decide On "Go Slow" Strike

PARIS, May 24 (Reuter): The French National Union of Gas and Electricity workers last night decided on a "go slow" strike in the whole of the country—the duration to be kept secret for time being—which will reduce the amount of gas and electric current available by 15 to 25 per cent. In addition on Wednesday the strike will be total with only safety supplies of gas and electricity being produced. Finally the union has decided to make the strike total for an indefinite period later "according to the was in which the situation develops in other industries."

This challenge to the Government by 100,000 gas and electricity workers is the first major conflict over wages between the Government and Organized Labour since the Government announced its determination to maintain its policy of freezing prices and wages.

Ex.-Servicemen Arrested In Hilton Murder Case

MADRAS, May 23, (A. P. I.): Cecil Walton, who was arrested at Bangalore in connection with the murder of Mr. R. J. Hilton on the night of May 19, at Madras was brought here this morning from Bangalore. The alleged assailant who is an ex-serviceman is stated to be the son of a retired police circle inspector who was at St. Thomas Mount, where the murder took place several years ago. The police recorded today several statements from Mr. Walton who is kept under lockup pending identification parade to be held here.

Kripalani's Advice To Kashmiri Students

SRINAGAR, May 24: "Fight for the freedom of the country. Unless we clearly understand the implication of freedom we will not reach our goal. Liberty and restraint went together. They are two sides of the same thing."

Thus observed Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, addressing the workers of the Kashmir Students' Federation yesterday at the Arya Samaj Hall.

Exhorting the students to devote their time to studies Mr. Kripalani said that they should pay attention to constructive work. He also asked them to work for communal peace in schools.

Continuing, Acharya Kripalani said: "We want Panchayat Raj in Kashmir and other States. Rulers should be constitutional heads. But this objective is to be attained by non-violent means and not through violence."

Concluding the Congress President advised students to build character.

Seth Kishorilal gave a garden party yesterday in honour of the Congress President.

The Srinagar Bar Association also met the Congress President at tea.

GADGIL'S CALL TO "SMALL ISLANDS OF AUTOCRACY"

"Fall In Line With Rest Of India"

KOLHAPUR, May 24 (A.P.I.): Mr. N. V. Gadgil presiding over the Kolhapur Praja Parishad held at Gargoti today invited the Indian States to introduce responsible government in the States and join the Constituent Assembly. He warned that "small islands of autocracy and reaction", could not survive in a free democratic India and he foresaw a gloomy future for them unless they fell in line with the rest of India. He said "I have all along for the last 25 years advocated the abolition of the Indian States and yet in the context of circumstances prevailing today, I endorse the policy of the Congress to allow the so-called monarchies to continue on condition that the 'monarchs' agree to become constitutional heads.

Mr. Gadgil declared that the Indian States were never sovereign after the British rule was established and could never remain sovereign after it had ended, whatever the size and strength of any particular State. Uptil now the responsibility of defence and foreign policy and to a large extent of commerce was borne by the Central Government even where the Indian States were concerned. The British power would be transferred to the representatives of the Indian people. It might be one governmental entity or two but it made no difference so far as the central point of succession was concerned. The Indian States must continue to have the same relations with the succeeding government or governments as they had with the British.

Attempt To Smuggle Mexican Gold Into India Foiled

KARACHI, May 24 (A.P.I.): An attempt to smuggle Mexican gold into India was foiled when the customs authorities searched a passenger who arrived here from Karbala on his way to Bombay yesterday and recovered from him twenty Mexican dollars worth Rs. 5,000. The dollars have been cleverly concealed by him in his suspensary bandage.

GALLACHER'S ADVICE TO INDIA

LONDON, May 23 (Reuter). The Muslim demand of "'no independence for India until we get Pakistan" would be an invitation to "imperialists" to tighten their grip on India, declared Mr. William Gallacher British Communist member of Parliament at a meeting of the India Society of the London School of Economics here today.

Independence should be the "battle-cry" of the Muslim and the Hindu alike Mr, Gallacher said.

STOOGE OF FRENCH WAR-LORDS

Viet Nam's Charge Against New "Peace Offensive" Front

SAIGON, May 24 (Reuter): Viet Nam (Indo-Chinese Nationalist) propaganda continues to be concentrated on denouncing the newly formed United Nationalist Front which is forging ahead in its "Peace Offensive".

In less than 24 hours after non-party Nationalists had issued a manifesto condemning the front as a "French stooge", the Viet Namese controlled Radio Bachmai, operating from "somewhere near Hanoi", devoted the whole of its news commentary last night to an "expose" of the Front's origin and purpose.

"If the Front can claim to represent anything, it is without doubt the monied interest of French war-lords in Indo-China" the commentator declared.

"Viet Nam people who have placed their implicit faith in Dr Ho Chi Minh's Government shall give a fitting answer to any attempt on the part of French colonialists to try to enslave the Viet Namese people by setting up a puppet administration as has already been done in Cochin-China."

The pro-Viet Namese press in Saigon today published a manifesto issued by the "Popular Movement in Cochin-China" supporting Viet Nam propaganda against the National Front.

POPE ACCUSED OF PARTISAN SYMPATHY

LONDON, May 23, (Reuter): A letter addressed by the Pope in August 1944 "to the people of London and Westminister" expressing sympathy with the trials they had undergone and urging them to use their influence to mitigate the terms which, it was becoming clear, Germany would have to accept is criticised in the preface to Crockford's Clerical Directory for 1947 just published.

Crockford's Clerical Directory is a book of reference of high standing, established in 1858, of facts about the Church of England and the Church of England Clergy at home and in the dominions and colonies. The present issue is the 71st.

"His Holiness made it plain that his sympathy was restricted to members of his own communion", states the Directory. "We think that the moral prestige of the papacy would stand higher than it does had it spoken more openly and courageously on the spiritual issues at stake in either of the German war.

But it is hard to see what the Papacy could have hoped to gain by German victory in the last war. It must, however, be remembered that two most formidable obstacles to the fulfilment of its hopes are the Orthodox and worldwide Anglican communion, of which the centre is the Church of England.

FIRST POSTWAR SALE OF JAP PRODUCTS TO INDIA

Eighty Million Linear Yards Of Cotton Fabrics

TOKYO, May 24 (A.P.A.): Eighty million linear yards of cotton fabrics will be exported to India within the next few weeks from Japan, Frank E. Pickell, Deputy Chief of the Occupation Foreign Trade Division, said today. The shipment will mark the first postwar sale of Japanese products to India.

A headquarters spokesman said that a six-man Indian trade commission will negotiate for the export to India of needed industrial raw materials and other Japanese goods.

MOB RAIDS AHMEDABAD GOVT. RATION SHOPS

AHMEDABAD, May 24, (A.P.I.): A mob of about 3,000 persons attacked Government ration shops at Siddhapur, a town in Baroda State, yesterday according to a report published in "Gujarat Samachar" a local Gujarati daily.

The report adds that the mob first marched to the court of the local officer and demanded food grains. It then attacked the Government shops and looted about 4,000 maunds of wheat.

An armed police party has been rushed from the district head-quarters to Siddapur town.

ANOTHER TEMPLE OPENED TO HARIJANS.

VIRUDHUNAGOR, May 23, (A. P. I.): The Chockanathaswamy temple in Pirudhunagar has been thrown open to Harijans. The first batch of Harijans were led into the temple yesterday by Dr. Subbaroyan, Home Minister, Madras, and Mr. K. Kamaraja Nadar President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee.

U. S. TANKER IN FLAMES

Collision With Fishing Vessel

LONDON, May 24 (Reuter): The 10,400-ton United States tanker, Newhall Hills was blazing fiercely today near the South Falls Buoy at the northern end of the treacherous Goodwin Sands off the coast of Kent Radio messages said that during dense fog, a fishing vessel ran into the tanker but there was afterwards no trace of it. Explosions coming from the direction of Goodwins, rattled windows of houses. At Ramsgate Explosions are believed to be due to the tanks of the tanker blowing up. An early message from the tanker said, the crew would abandon the ship which was drifting in flames 12 miles off shore. Later, the crew decided to stay and fight the flames, which had completely blown up two forward holds.

Ramsgate lifeboat was called out in the early morning and the tanker radioed for tugs as flames had cut the ship in half preventing the crew from reaching the anchor and the tanker was drifting.

A later radio message said that the tanker had been anchored and several ships were standing by. One man was reported killed in the tanker.

Newhall Hills is owned by the United States Shipping Administration and registered at San Francisco. She left Saltend oilport, north of Hull, after discharging her cargo yesterday.

TWO COLLISIONS

Dramatic radio messages flashed to shore radio stations from fog-shrouded Goodwin Sands today told of two United States steamers being in collision with fishing vessels under almost identical circumstances.

This afternoon, the north foreland radio station broadcast to all ships that the 7,176-ton United States steamer "John La Farge" had been in collision with an unknown fishing boat which was sunk at 10.42 A.M. (G.M.T.). A life-boat has put out to pick up survivors. At the same time it was reported that a Ramsgate lifeboat had taken on board the crew of the 10,441-ton tanker "Newhall Hills" which had blazed for hours after radioing that a "fishing vessel ran into me. No trace of him."

The Dover harbour tug "Lady Brassey" was this afternoon searching off North Foreland and Goodwins in bad visibility for New Hills which is reported to be drifting towards east Goodwins.

GERMANS TO GET BACK RUHR COAL-MINES

LONDON, May 23 (Reuter): Plans for transfer of the Ruhr coal mines administration from British to German authorities—postponed from the orginally fixed date to May 1—are now nearing completion and the actual handing over of the mines is expected shortly, it is authoritatively learned here.

This will probably be one of the matters discussed by Lord Pakenham, the Minister responsible for the British occupation zone, when he visits the headquarters of the North German coal control at Essen this weekend. When the handing over date was postponed, Foreign officials in London refused to confirm reports from Germany that the transfer would take place on June 1

When the change is made, no question of transfer of ownership of the Ruhr mines will arise, it is emphasised in London. At the present stage, the transfer will be on an administrative level only involving gradual elimination of British officials from the production departments of the north German coal control.

JOINT EXPLOITATION OF AFRICA

British, French and Belgian Plan

PARIS, May 23 (Reuter): Britain, France and Belgium, as African colonial powers, have decided to hold a series of conferences in Africa, spread over the next three years to work out practical schemes of co-ordinating the development of their respective territories.

This decision was made to-day at the conclusion of three-day talks here between British, Belgian and French colonial experts.

It is stated that with a view to achieving technical co-operation between the three countries in their African territories, the experts studied problems related to nutrition of local populations, prevention of disease and the need for African medical education, measures to be taken in the common to strengthen efforts to stamp out disease among cattle and certain labour questions. The working out of the methods will be discussed at a series of conferences in Africa from 1947 to 1950.

Greek General Says Guerilla Forces Are Trying To Go Into Border Countries

ATHENS, May 24, (U.P.A.): Brigadier Stylianos Manidakes, member of the Greek General Staff, told the Press to-day that the main body of the guerilla army is attempting to escape into Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria behind the rear-guard troops covering the retreat.

He estimated the guerillas strength at about 9,000 men concentrated mainly in the border areas. He said that government troops killed 307 guerillas and wounded 446 and captured 224 from May 6 to May 22.

Two Br. Soldiers Killed

Two British soldiers were killed and a British Officer and three soldiers captured when Greek guerillas last night attacked two British military cars it was disclosed today.

The attack took place between Alexandrouplis on the north-east coast 15 miles from the Turkish border and Comotini, 30 miles north-west of Alexandroupolis.

The two soldiers have been buried in Comotini it was officially stated. It was believed that they were attached to a British military mission.

Guerilla Casualties

The Greek News Agency reported today that 225 Greek Guerillas including some women, were known to have been killed, wounded or captured in engagements with Government forces in various parts of Greece yesterday.

A Government aircraft operating near the Bulgarian border was fired on and slightly damaged by anti-aircraft guns on the Bulgarian side of the border the agency said.

U. S. Design Over China

Complete Economic And Political Control As Price For Continued Aid

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND, May 23 (Reuter): The United States may want economic and political control of China in return for continued aid to the Government of Chiang Kai-Shek, says Leslie Smith, "Sheffield Telegraph" special correspondent in a message from Hongkong.

The message published in to-day's "Sheffield Telegraph" says, complete political and economic control of China may be America's price for continued aid to Chiang Kai-Shek's Government if she decides to give such aid, I learn from a well-informed source.

"While nothing definite has yet been decided, the State Department is understood to be contemplating a new scheme whereby the United States will grant further loans to China."

OBJECTIONS TO NEWS CENSORSHIP FAIL

LAKE SUCCESS, May 23 (U.P.A.): The United Nations Sub-Commission on Freedom and Information, against vigorous Russian opposition, condemned the arbitrary expulsion of news correspondents by governments and the principle of discriminatory taxes on international news gathering activities.

The Russian member J. M. Lomakin also failed in an attempt to rule out consideration of news censorship at the forthcoming World News Freedom Conference.

In opposing a decision on the correspondents, Lomakin argued, "Each government must have the right to conduct its affairs on the basis of its own national laws."

The vote on all three items was nine to one with Lomakin the sole dissenter.

The Commission also decided, without a vote, that the agenda for the conference to be held next spring in Europe, should include the widest possible access to private official news sources without discrimination between nations or accredited journalists.

7 KILLED IN PLAIN CRASH

WEST PALM BEACH, (Florida), May 23 (Reuter): Eight of the 15 members of the crew of a United States Flying Fortress which crashed in Nicaragua escaped by baling out. it was officially stated to-night.

The plane, which had been missing since yesterday on a flight from the Panama Canal zone to Texas, was found 75 miles north of Managua.

No indication of the condition of the rescued men has yet been given.

CHANGES IN BANSWARA STATE ADMINISTRATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANSWARA, May 21.

Important changes took place this week in the Banswara State Administration.

Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta, Chief Minister, nd Mr. Mathur Commerce Minister, have resigned their posts; and in their stead Mr. Veerbhadra Singh, of the Dungarpur State and known for his repressive measures there, has been appointed as Offg. Chief Minister, and Mr. Chhatra Singh, the uncle of the Ruler of Banswara, has been appointed as Commerce Minister. The power of administration has thus reverted to the pockets of the autocrat Ruler and the Jagirdars.

India Appeals For Emergency Quota Of Wheat

WASHINGTON, May (U.P.A.): Informed quarters said to-day that India has appealed to the International Emergency Food Board for an emergency supplementary allocation of 73,000 tons of wheat in June and at the same time sent a plea to the U. S. Government for maximum supplies of grains during the next four months to avoid a complete breakdown in the Indian rationing system by September 1.

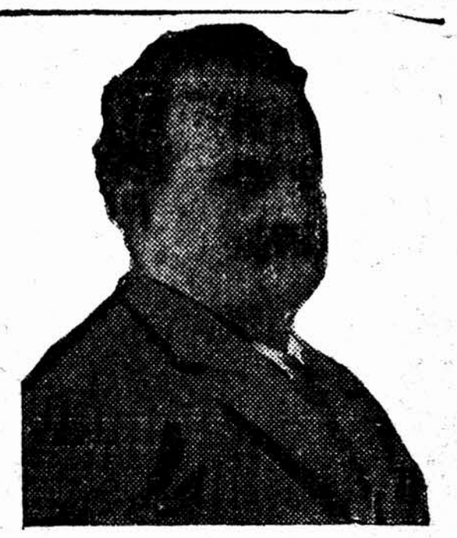
India's emergency appeal for more wheat would be in addition to 81,000 tons of grain, sorghums and corn the I.E.F.C. allocated her for June.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the I.E.F.C. allocated India 600,000 tons of grain other than rice in the third quarter of 1947, of which 210,000 tons come from the United States. However, India officials here believe that the American commitments is the only firm one since the remainder is supposed to come from Argentina and other countries where the Indians have had disappointing experiences in the past in securing food.

NO BRITISH REPRESENTATION TO RUSSIA

LONDON, May 23 (U.P.A.): Foreign Under-Secretary, Christopher Mayhew, rejected proposals that Britain should make representations to Russia against the deportations from the Baltic States.

He told the Commons, "I do not have sufficient reliable evidence on the point, but even if the reports that come into London all are true, Russia would regard it as a problem entirely for their own international jurisdiction. I cannot conceive that the making of any kind of representations on this subject would have any beneficial effect whatever.



The late Mr. Motiram Ganpatrao Jayakar Principal of the English High School, Dada, who passed away on the 14th inst. after a short illness following a motor accident.

Mookerjee Denounces Sarat Boses Theory Of Sovereign Bengal

Partition Only Solution To Check League Tactics

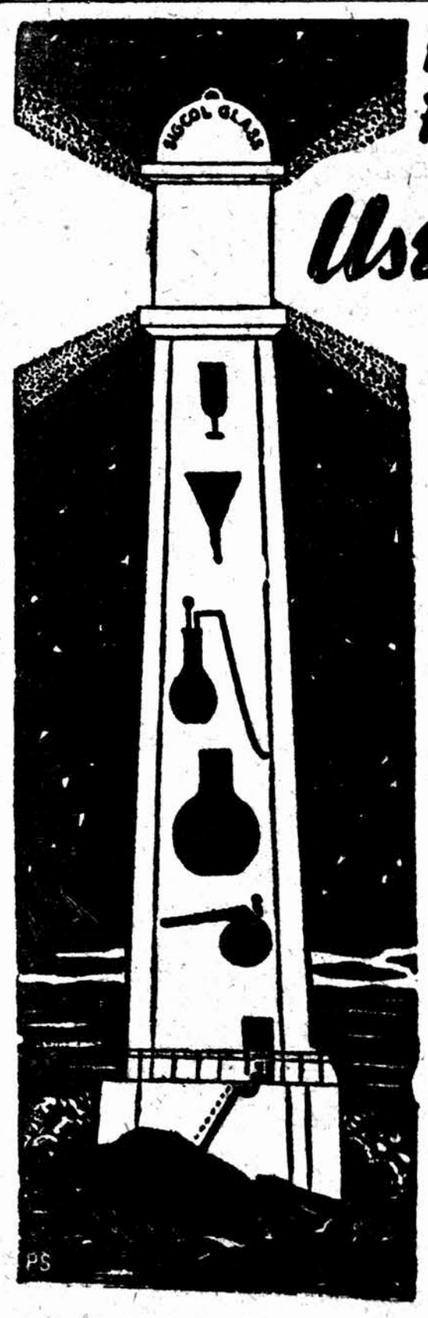
DACCA, May 23 (A.P.I.): Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee addressing Hindu citizens here denounced strongly the agreement reported to have been reached between Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Abul Hashim, Bengal Muslim League leader, for "a free state of Bengal."

Dr. Mookherjee declared that Hindus would never accept it and nobody would be deceived by the cry of free state of Bengal. The Muslim League wanted to grab the whole of India. And the cry of sovereign Bengal was a great hoax to include the whole of Bengal in Pakistan.

Dr. Mookherjee continued that since India was going to be partitioned, West Bengal and part of North Bengal must be constituted into separate province under the Indian Union. He was glad to observe that the Hindus of East Bengal were generally showing foresight by supporting the move for partition. If Bengal was partitioned it would not be possible for East Bengal Pakistan to exist as a hostile state even for two or three months. Moreover, there would be about 60 lakhs of Muslims in West Bengal and the Muslim League would think twice before oppressing the Hindus in East Bengal, he said.

The meeting adopted a resolution supporting partition of Bengal and rejecting the idea of a socialist republic of Bengal.

NANKING, May 23 (U.P.A.): A Nationalist war plane to-day bombed and strafed the Communist forces on the outskirts of Changchun as ground forces repulsed another midnight attack on the airfields as well as isolated raids by plain-clothes Reds inside the city, according to Chinese re-



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Weather Chart

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 mours from 1st April 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 8-0 hours I S T on 24th May 1947:—

Abu 94 77 0 0.1—0.7; Ahmedabad 108 78 0 1.0+0.7 Ahmednagar 107 69 0 2.1+1.4; Allahabad 112 85 0 0.1—0.5; Bangalore 90 67 0 1.4+3.1 Baroda 101 79 0 3.3—; Belgaum 88 70 0 5.4—2.4; Bhopal 110 81 0 0—9.3; Bhuj 107 79 0 0—0.3; BOMBAY 91 82 0 2.5 + 2.4; Calcutta 94 84 0 4.9—0.7; Calicut 93 81 0.1 7.2 —2.5; Cherrapunji 67 63 6.7 75.9+15.2; Cochin 87 82 0 13.6 +1.3; Colombo 88 77 0.3 11.5—8.7. Darjeeling 68 55 T 5.9—4.5; Dehra Dun 103 74 0 0.5—1.2; Delhi 113 82 0 0.2—0.5; Hyderabad (Dn) 108 82 0 1.4—0.5

Monsoon Strengthens In Andaman Sea

POONA, May 24 (API.) Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 24th May 1947:—

The monsoon has strengthened over the Andaman Sea and a low pressure area is moving northwestwards across the gulf of Martaban. A western disturbance is moving across the extreme north of the country. Rainfall has been widespread in Assam and local on Bengal and Malabar. A few showers have also occurred in Bihar and Mysore. May temperatures have been markedly above normal over the belt of the country from the North-West Frontier Province to the Central Provinces and Sind.

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NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, May 24.

The Bullion market opened steady and during the initial stage improved on moderate buying but thereafter declined on slightly increased selling pressure.

Ready silver opened at Rs. 169|4 and advanced at Rs. 169|12 under moderate rate but declined at Rs. 168|12 on renewed selling. Ready gold opened at Rs. 110|8 and was quietly steady at Rs. 110|6 with restricted business. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 71|4.

Later on there was increased selling in Silver and the market closed as under:

Ready Silver	167	4	0
Ready Gold	110	2	0
Sovereigns	71	4	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 24.

The local produce market was easy today on lower upcountry and foreign advices. There was increased selling pressure influenced by reports that Brazil is offering castor seeds £15 below local quotation. Thus there is little chance for keeping up the present price level. Groundnuts are also quiet but some dealers being heavily long of June groundnut oil are lending support otherwise the market looks like sagging. There is little demand for linseed and the market feeling was easier

Castorseeds September option opened today at Rs. 142|4 and declined at Rs. 141 but steadied at Rs. 141|8. Bombay delivery was quoted at Rs. 28|8 while Goa and Navlakhi delivery stood at Rs. 28|4 and ready quotation was Rs. 29 with poor demand. Castorseeds oil first pressing was quoted at Rs. 22|8 and commercial quality was placed at Rs. 17|14.

Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 26|12 while July|August delivery business was reported at Rs. 26|13. Linseed oil was quoted at Rs. 18.

Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 31, Coromandal Madras at Rs. 30|4 and sold at Rs. 30. Groundnut oil ready Bombay Mills Rs. 18|10. Railway receipts Rs. 18|2 and June delivery was quoted at Rs. 18|6.

BROADENING INQUIRY ON WORTH STREET.

NEW YORK, May 23, (U. P. A.): Today's session of the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market was featured by broadening inquiries for printcloth and yarn constructions with supplies wanted for spot delivery into the fourth quarter.

CHICAGO WHEAT FIRM.

CHICAGO, May 23, (U. P. A.): Wheat prices strengthened on the Chicago Commodity Exchange today with a firm cash situation in addition to mill and elevator competition for contracts following further sales of flour to European countries.

NEW YORK PEPPER MARKET DULL.

NEW YORK, May 23, (U. P. A.): Dullness prevailed in black pepper futures trading on the New York market today, with final prices unchanged to 200 points lower, with no sales recorded. A spot market firm was reflecting definite interest in spot black pepper although a considerable spread still existed between buyers' and sellers' price ideas.

Closing prices included:
July 23 bid; September 23.50 bid; October 24 bid; December 23 nom: January 22 bid; March 22 nom.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES HIGHER.

LONDON, May 23, (U. P. A.): Fresh inquiries from Holland helped the London pepper market sentiment today White pepper improved to 1s 10-3/4, while black pepper was quoted at 1s. 5-3/4.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, May 23.

American Telephone & Telegraph	162-7/8
Amerex Holding Co.	27-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	25
Chase National Bank	33-7/8
Sinclair Oil	14-3/8
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	46-1/8
General Electric Co.	33-1/4
General Motors	54-1/2
Ingersol Rand	108-1/2
International Nickel	30-3/4
National City Bank of New York	38-1/2
New York Central Rail Road Co.	13-5/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	14-3/4
Texas Corporation	60
Union Carbon & Carbide	97-1/8
U. S Smelting Refining Mining Co.	41-1/4
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	64-1/8
Western Union Telegraph	18-3/8

COLOMBO STOCK EXCHANGE.
COLOMBO May 24.

Market much easier all round transactions Teas Bopitiyas 12-1/1 Bopitiyas 12-1/2 Ceylon Provincials 17 Estates of Uva 25 Fairlawns 19 Mayens 14. Roeberrys 38 Strathsppeys 17. Tonacombes 15-1/2 Uplands 19 Uva Highlands 32. Tea Cum Rubbers Hunuwellas 21-3/4. Kalugangas 15. North Westerns 20 Rayigams 22/4. Wariapollas 13-3/4. Rubbers Mirishemas 25 Moneragallas 10 Sittagamas 9 Udabages 22 Udapollas 12 Usk Velleys 11. Commercials Bank of Ceylon 147-1/2 Browns 26 Cargills 16-1/2. Ceylon Cocoanut Industries 16-1/4. Millers 15

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 24.

The Government being the buyer of cotton naturally shorts were inclined to cover sales with a view to resell at higher levels. It was pointed out that still there are three months for delivery against September and clearing rate cannot be below Rs. 430 thus there is no sense in keeping short at low rate as there is not much profit. Yesterday there was some important buying of call options which also suggests that there is room for some recovery. Thus the market is likely to rule steady and see somewhat higher level but there is no constructive development.

September delivery opened today at Rs. 435 and under scattered selling declined at Rs. 434|8. At this level there was renewed short covering and September delivery advanced at Rs. 436|8. The market steadied at this level.

The market improved at Rs. 437 but at this level there was scattered selling and the market closed at 2 p. m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	430	0	0
I.C.C. Sept.	436	8	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1281 cent points below New York September at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
BOMBAY, May 23.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
Sept.	437	432-1/2	435
Karachi 4F July	45-11-6	45-6-6	45-10-6

MEXICAN BULLION PRICES.

MEXICO CITY, May 23, (U. P. A.): Trading continued quiet during Thursday's session of the Mexican Bullion Exchange, all types of gold being quoted at 4.04 and silver at 1.02;

LONDON SILVER PRICES UNCHANGED.

LONDON, May 23, (U. P. A.): Reports from New York said today that London has been buying gold at $138.50 per ounce. London comment was that this means that somebody in the Middle East has acquired dollars and wants gold and London, therefore, procured it for them.

The London silver market, meanwhile, was quiet, domestic demand running at a rate of 1,000,000 ounces per month. Prices of silver remained unchanged, with both ready and forward being quoted at 44 pence per ounce

NEW YORK SILVER
New York, May 23.
U. S. price of foreign silver 72-3/4

NEW YORK SILVER MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 23, (U. P. A.): The price of silver on the New York market remained unchanged today at 72-3/4 cents per ounce. The total volume of business transacted amounted to about 200 000 ounces.

WEEKLY NEW YORK SILVER REVIEW.

NEW YORK, May 23, (U. P. A.): The market remained quiet with supply and demand in balance throughout last week and the price remained unchanged at 72-3/4 cents per ounce. London entered the New York market only once during the week for a small amount. At the week's end, dealers mulled over a request from an Indian firm for 50,000 ounces of gold and 10,000 bars of silver, which would be equivalent to 10,000,000 ounces. Dealers treated the inquiry with skepticism but went through the motions of checking the firm, which was not known to trade members.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, May 23.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	95-9/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	112-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	106-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	118-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	120-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	112-1/2
National Bank of India	35-1/2

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, May 23.

July	34.20+07
October	29.59+15
October highest	29.66+22
October lowest	29.37—07
December	28.68+18
January	28.22+18
March	28.20+16
May	27.77+16
Middling Spot	36.78+01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

July	34.07+10
October	29.55+12
December	29.64+15
March	28.12+14
Middling Spot	35.80+05

Swaraj Will Alleviate Poverty

L. M. Patil On Bombay Govt's. Reconstruction Policy

"All eyes are now turned towards Delhi and foreign rule is in the active process of liquidation," observed Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, Government of Bombay, replying to the civic address presented to him by the Panch Mahals District Local Board on Friday, May 23 at Godhra.

Mr. Vamanrao Mukadam, M.L.A., President of the Board, read the address.

Mr. Patil continued: "The Government of Bombay is determined to accord top priority to all schemes calculated to ensure the fullest development of the Backward Areas and the amelioration of the Backward Classes of the Province."

Referring to the oft-heard criticism that the Government had so far done precious little in that regard, the Reconstruction Minister declared: "The Government is fully aware of the many difficulties standing in the way of giving concrete shape to these schemes but let me remind you that they are not the creation of this Government but they represent the accumulated heritage of decades of alien domination of this country. As such, they cannot be overcome in a short time but I should like to assure you that with your active co-operation and dynamic goodwill, we do hope to be able to carry out some of them in the immediate future."

SIGNIFICANCE OF CHANGED TIMES

Proceeding, Mr. Patil remarked that it was significant of the changed times that the people's leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and others were in control of the country's administrative machinery at Delhi and added that it was also equally symbolic of the great new destiny which awaited them all that popular Ministries were in the saddle in many provinces in India.

Concluding, Mr. Patil made a fervent appeal for peace and unity, and said: "Swaraj will have no meaning if it merely tackles political problems; it must also ensure true equality of opportunity to every man and woman in a spirit of fairplay and justice and it must, above all, abolish poverty and economic privation from the face of the New India of to-morrow, which ought to be beaten into form and shape on the anvil of peace, unity and tolerance by the joint endeavours and concerted will of all Indians, irrespective of caste, creed or politics."

NATURAL COROLLARY OF PAKISTAN IDEOLOGY

Sikh Leader's Rejoinder To Jinnah

LAHORE, May 23 (UPI).—"The demand for partition of the Punjab and Bengal is a natural corollary of the Pakistan ideology and is based on the same logic and reason. There is no reason why Mr. Jinnah and Leaguers should be annoyed at this demand."

Thus observed Sardar Ishar Singn Majhail, M.L.A. (Punjab) and one of the top-ranking Sikh leaders of the Punjab usually considered to be next only to Master Tara Singh, in a rejoinder to Mr. Jinnah's latest interview to the Press on the Indian constitutional settlement.

Sardar Ishar Singh added that the river Chenub must be marked as the boundary of Pakistan and the Free Punjab. As the deadline fixed by the British Cabinet for the transfer of power to Indian hands was fast approaching, the Sikh leader said, Mr. Jinnah and his followers were trying to create complications. If he was "deadly against the partition of the Punjab and Bengal and will fight every inch against it," how could the nationalist India, he asked, sit with folded hands when Bharat Varsha was being mutilated?

RICE STUDY GROUP

TRIVANDRUM, May 23, (A.P.I.): Experts attending the International Rice Study Group Conference here are generally agreed that some form of control of rice distribution by an international organisation will be needed as long as supplies remain

ARGENTINA EXPELLS AXIS AGENTS

BUENOS AIRES, May 23 (UPA).—Foreign Minister Bramuglia announcing the deportation of eight German agents on May 21 said that Argentina had now expelled a total of 60 Axis agents and was studying the cases of 69 others

FACE BRUTE FORCE MANFULLY

Sardar Advises Hindus And Sikhs To Defend Themselves Without Looking Up To Police Or Military For Help

The minorities in Punjab have no alternative but to organise themselves and defy the brute forces of tyranny vandalism, murder, etc., no matter what the consequences be, said Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Member Government of India, in a statement advising Hindus and Sikhs to defend themselves without looking up to police or military for help.

MUSSOOREE, May 23 (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Member, Government of India, has issued the following statement: "Reports have been reaching me through both official and non-official sources of the serious loss of life and property which renewed disturbances have caused in Lahore. The stories of devastation caused and losses in men and money suffered by the minority community are heart-rendering but are sometime relieved by deeds of valour and heroism and of courage and fortitude. Friends from the Punjab have appealed to me for advice and guidance in the increasingly worsening situation of high tension and mounting deathroll, arson and wanton destruction.

Some have complained to us of inadequate aid or of our indifference. I am sure the refugees and sufferers will take for granted our sympathy and vigilant interest in their fearful predicament and they will believe me when I say that circumstances and conditions, as we are in, the difficult period of transition through which we are passing, we have given from the Centre all the aid demanded by the local authorities to deal with the situation.

ORGANISE AND DEFEND YOURSELVES

If more has not been done by the Centre to put down lawlessness in the province it is not for lack of will or resources. There are other obvious limitations which cramp our initiative or restrict the field of our action.

In such a situation and in the present adverse circumstances, I feel that the minorities in the Punjab have no alternative but to organise and adopt all possible means to defend themselves against organised acts of vandalism, arson, murder, etc.

I have never failed to impress on the public the need of constituting themselves as their own police men or to rely upon themselves rather than of depending on the police and military for protection. No amount of complaints about the indifference or partisanship of police or other officials will be of any avail in the present circumstances. This advice is even more applicable to the Punjab conditions.

I can well understand and appreciate the desire of the Hindus and Sikhs of the Punjab to remove their women and children to places of safety but it is the duty of men to face bravely and courageously all acts of vandalism and goondaism in the spirit of defiance, no matter what the consequence may be. Flying from the brute force of the tyranny and oppression not only creates demoralisation but also encourages the oppressors in their acts of insanity and brutality.

I would, therefore, advise the people not to give way to despair and defeatism but to face this danger manfully and bravely.

SEVERAL JAP HOMES GUTTED

TOKYO, May 23 (Reuter): Two fires in Fuky Ushima prefecture, in Northern Japan, today destroyed 35 homes rendering 16 persons homeless, according to the American army authorities. No casualties were reported

S. A. Indian Congress Urges "Conciliatory Action"

CAPETOWN, May 23 (Reuter): A cablegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, former Indian High Commissioner in South Africa, urging the Government of India to "take conciliatory action now" regarding the South African-Indian question was sent to-day by the Chairman of the South African Indian Congress.

The cable referred to the South African Premier General Jan Smuts' statement to a deputation of the Natal Indian organisation yesterday and describes it as an encouraging sign of the Union's desire to end the deadlock and meet the situation in the spirit of the United Nations' resolution.

The cable adds that it is urgently necessary to take conciliatory action immediately.

Gopaldas Desai Reinstated In Raisankli Gadi

AMSELI, May 24 (API): Darbar Gopaldas Desai veteran Congress leader who was removed from the Raisankli Gadi 25 years ago for participation in the Congress movement, was reinstated in his Gadi this morning in the presence of a vast and distinguished gathering which included Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay and Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Mr. Kher who addressed the gathering after the unfurlment of the tricolour flag, referred to the happy days he had spent in jail with Darbar Gopaldas for whose steadfast loyalty to lofty ideals, he had conceived an intense admiration.

Continuing, the Premier referred to the jubilant feelings among the people at the Darbar Saheb's restoration to Gadi after 25 years of hardship, "to which an ordinary person would have succumbed"

THOUSANDS OF LIVES SAVED BY NEW INSECTICIDES

Although it is common knowledge that typhoid and malaria kill thousands yearly, it is not generally known that these dread diseases often are spread by the fly and mosquito.

Science has now developed a deadly insect-killer in DDT—a complete departure from the earlier method of killing insects by constant use of sprays and powders. Unlike the old insect sprays and powders, the killing power of DDT persists long after being applied. One of the most efficient methods of application is to spray a 5% DDT oil solution on doors, ceilings and other surfaces. After this has been done, the DDT will remain deadly to insects for weeks and even months after spraying. DDT is simple in its action: after DDT is sprayed, the oil evaporates, leaving a deadly film of DDT on the surface. When insects touch this film they become gradually paralyzed and die. While long-lasting in effect, DDT is slow in action and possesses no great knock-down qualities.

When a fast-acting insecticide is desired, pyrethrum sprays are superior. Pyrethrum is obtained from a daisy-like plant that grows in Kenya, British East Africa. Unlike DDT, pyrethrum sprays result in rapid knock-down. Insects passing through a pyrethrum spray become immediately paralyzed, drop to the ground and soon die. It should be remembered however, that pyrethrum insecticides have no residual value. Through skillful blending of synthetic compounds with pyrethrum, knock-down insecticides have now been produced which are far superior to the pre-war type of pyrethrum spray.

Using a pyrethrum spray to get rid of insects quickly and a 5% DDT spray for long-lasting protection gives the home complete freedom from harmful insects.

INDIA'S STAND ON S. AFRICAN ISSUE

Govt. Unlikely To Send Back High Commissioner

NEW DELHI, May 24, (A.P.I.): With Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru absent in Mussoorie, no decisive reaction to General Smut's reported request for resumption of diplomatic relations between India and South Africa is immediately available in Delhi.

India's stand on the South Africa issue however it is reliably learnt is unchanged since Pandit Nehru's statement in the Legislative Assembly that India would not stand on a question of prestige but would go into the whole matter provided thee was a definite indication that the Union Government was ready to take steps to remove Indian grievances in South Africa in pursuance of the United Nations Assembly's resolution.

Although it is uncetain that the Government of India will agree to send back the High Commissioner to the Union as a condition precedent to discussion between the two Governments, serious consideration is expected to be given to the latest move by General smuts.

Political quarters interested in the question of Indians in South Africa assert that General Smut's latest move is merely calculated to build up a case for the next session of the United Nations Assembly when both India and South Africa have to report on the efforts they have made to resolve the problems.

MUSLIM DEPOSITORS IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS

Interest On "No-Interest Accounts" To Go To A Trust

NEW DELHI, May 21, (A.P.I.): In response to representations made from time to time by an influential body of Muslims the Government of India have agreed to hand over to a trust, to be constituted under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act 1890 interest not claimed by Muslim depositors in post office savings bank accounts says a press note.

The funds accuring to the trust are to be spent on the education of Muslims. The administrators of the proposed trust are to settled from among the Muslim members of both houses of the Central Legislature..

The fund will be given an inotial grant of Rs. 2,50,000 in consideration of the interest foregone by Muslims in the past and will receive annually in future the actual amount of interest not claimed by Muslim depositors in postal savings banks accounts.

All Muslim depositors not claiming interest in post office savings banks will be informed by means of a postal notice that interest on their "no-interest accounts" is being earned and paid to the trust on their behalf.

Prakashnath And Davinder Mohan In Ceylon

COLOMBO, May 23 (A.P.I.): Thrilling exhibition of singles between Prakashnath and Davinder Mohan, Indian badminton players, who recently participated in all-England Championships matches were played here this afternoon when the two arrived from the United Kingdom by the 'Scythia' enroute to India. Mohan with superior allround play defeated Prakashnath.

The Indian pair defeated Ceylon's doubles champions Sivalingam and K. Dharmaratnam. "Scythia" is leaving for Bombay this evening

REIMBURSING FRENCH EXCHEQUER

PARIS, May 23. (Reuter): The French National Assembly today unanimously approved the 250,000,000 dollar loan from the International Bank of Reconstruction after the Communist leader, M. Jacques Duclos, had accused the Bank of wanting to impose political conditions on France in exchange for the loan.

Each payment on account of the loan was subject to the approval of the lender, he said. "We are right in fearing that under this clause pressure can be exercised on our politics and Government."

While the Assembly cheered uproariously when M. Duclos said "The internal policy of France is no concern of foreigners."

The Finance Minister, M. Roberts Schumann, told M. Duclos that "the dignity and independence of France are not compromised on any point by this loan." He added that France would be free to use the loan for purchases in any country she liked.

ASSAULTS ON GUARDS ON BENGAL-ASSAM RAILWAY

SEALDAH SUBURBAN SERVICES REMAIN DISLOCATED

CALCUTTA, MAY 24 (A.P.I.): REPORTS OF ASSAULTS ON GUARDS AND ENGINE CREWS OF PASSENGER TRAINS ON THE BENGAL ASSAM RAILWAY BY MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC AT MIDWAY STATIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE RAILWAY AUTHORITIES HERE.

The suburban train services to and from Sealdah on the Bengal Asam Railway continued to remain dislocated and there was no improvement in the situation today. The dislocation was caused as a result of the thin attendance of engine crews due to curfew.

37-HOUR CONTINUOUS CURFEW IN CALCUTTA

Sixteen incidents of which fourteen were cases of stray assaults, were reported from northern and central parts of Calcutta upto 9 p.m. states a Bengal Government press note on Calcutta situation, issued tonight. Six of these incidents occurred in Taltolla area and the affected localities have been placed under 37-hour continuous curfew beginning from 5 p.m. today. The police arrested 61 persons in various areas in connection with today's stray assaults.

After midday a serious case of rioting involving use of fire arms and brickbats occurred in Hare Street Police Station area following an incident in which one person was assaulted. The Police arrived in time and the situation was immediately brought under control. Two rounds were fired injuring two persons.

FIVE KILLED IN VILLAGE RAID

AMRITSAR, May 24 (A.P.I.): Five persons were killed and nine injured when some unknown persons raided the village of Rasulpura, four miles from here, early this morning the raiders hurled country-made bombs at 'kucha' houses, opened rifle fire and fled before the Police could reach the spot. Some bottles containing explosive material and empty cartridges were picked up by the Police from the scene of the incident. Police inquiries are in progress.

There was a bomb explosion in Kucha Mochian last night resulting in injuries to three persons including two women.

LAHORE, May 24 (A.P.I.): Extensive searches were carried out throughout Lahore city today by the Police in quest of illegal arms. The rounding up of Goonda elements was also continued.

The night passed off peacefully but one fatal stabbing case took place near the Civil Secretariat in the afternoon, the victim being a tonga driver.

In view of communal tension in Sargodha, the District Magistrate has banned a Sikh procession, which they were to take out today. Dusk to dawn curfew has been imposed within the municipal limits of Sargodha for a week.

3 SHOT DEAD BY RIOTERS IN MARDAN DIST.

PESHAWAR, May 23 (A.P.I.): In addition to the outrages near Maneri, three Hindus in a tonga were shot dead near Navikelle in Mardan District yesterday, says a Frontier Government communique today.

It adds "one of the two persons wounded in the Maneri incident died in Swabi hospital thus bringing up total casualties in yesterday's attacks in the district to 5 dead and one injured.

Muslim League demonstrators picketed Octroi posts at Mardan yesterday and damaged some records.

An aged woman was returning to her village, Dhudial near Shinkiari in Hazara district is reported to have been fatally stabbed. Two persons are under arrest.

Explosions are reported from several parts of the Province but no serious damage has occurred.

PESHAWAR, May 23 (A.P.I.): A Police Inspector, two Foot Constables and one Outlaw were killed and another Outlaw was injured in an encounter between a police party and two outlaws near the village of Hassankhell in Bannu district. One outlaw was captured alive, according to information received here.

POLICE OPEN FIRE IN INDORE

INDORE, May 23 (API): Firing was resorted to by the Indore Police this morning to break an Indore Praja Mandal demonstration when 2 persons were injured Earlier the Police made a lathi charge to disperse the demonstrators, who wanted to proceed to the Maharaja's palace to demand the States entry into the Constituent Assembly.

In the evening Mr. Mishrilal Gangwal, General Secretary of the Indore Praja Mandal was arrested while leading a "jatha".

The District Magistrate has promulgated curfew order for three days from 7-30 p.m. to 5-30 a.m.

LABOUR FOREIGN POLICY OFFICIAL PAMPHLET ON

LONDON, May 24 (Reuter). The publication of an official pamphlet on Labour Foreign Policy under the title "cards on table" on the eve of the Labour Party conference, opening at Margate on Monday, is timed to forestall any concerted attack on the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin's Foreign Policy from critics inside his own party, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

The timing of the Soviet reply to Mr. Bevin's review of the Moscow conference published last Thursday in the Government organ "Izvestia" though it appeared after the normal period of gestation which official Soviet reactions usually demand, is also calculated to provide those critics with detailed ammunition for a renewed onslaught on the Foreign Secretary at Margate.

There is nothing in the Soviet criticism which, in fact, will add substantially to the arguments already employed in Moscow, nor are they likely to modify the reactions which Mr. Bevin's speech produced among his labour colleagues.

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE MEETING

AHMEDABAD May 24 (API.) The Gujarat University Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay met today under the presidentship of Mr. G. V. Mavlnakar. President of the Central Legislative Assembly. It appointed a sub-committee to prepare a questionnaire The sub-committee will meet in Bombay sometime by the end of June while the Committee will meet again at sometime in September.

Gen. Clark Denounces Russian Policy Towards Austria

NEW YORK, May 23 (U.P.A.): Bitterly denouncing Russian policy toward Austria General Mark Clark former commander of American forces in Austria, said he could see "no reason for optimism" in United States-Russian relations.

Returning to take over command of the Sixth Army, Clark said President Truman's Greco-Turkish Aid Programme was a "step in the right direction in handling Soviet-American relations. I hope the same assistance will be given to Austria."

He said the Russians' attitude was the only obstacle in Moscow to reaching agreement on the Austrian Treaty.

"Whereas they frequently pledged a real sovereign and indepent Austria their actions did not implement the common objective. By their actions on Austria in the past two years, they sought to impose on Austria conditions which my Government cannot accept, which, if agreed to in the treaty would leave Austria impotent and unable to survive economically In Austria one of our principal missions has been to see that the Aus- enjoy the freedoms we fought so hard to preserve and which under the Communist way of life would not exist," General Clark concluded.

TOKYO, May 23. (Reuter): The biggest reservoir in Japan and one of the biggest in the Far East has been created with the completion of the Yose Dam, near Tokyo, which goes into operation on June 1, according to Japanese Press reports today The Dam, which cost nearly 100,000,000 yen, will supply electricity and water to Tokyo and adjacent districts.

Martial Law In Nanking

Chinese Students Resume Rioting

SHANGHAI, May 24 (Reuter.): Chinese reports haid student rioting was resumed in Shanghai and Nanking with one student killed and several injured.

In Nanking martial law was declared as a result of these demonstrations.

Fights broke out today says the "Reuter", among university students who failed to agree on whether to call-off or continue the strike now entering the third week. The Police made several arrests.

The "back to class" movement started by conservative students a few days ago was said to be gaining support. Late today only 21 universities and high schools were reported on total strike and 12 on partial strike compared with 43 completely paralysed by walkout yesterday.

COMMUNISTS ATTACK CHINWANGTAO

SHANGHAI, May 24 (Reuter): Five-thousand Chinese Communists operating south of the Great Wall along the Peiping-Mukden railway attacked Chinwangtao, Peitaiho and Nantassu on the coast of Hopei province north-west of Tientsin, where the situation was reported to be critical, according to Chinese newspapers quoting Peiping sources today.

Nationalist troops, reinforced by armoured lorries and supported by planes, rushed south to Chinwangtao an important port 170 miles north-east of Tientsin.

Communist fighting forces in all China numbered 890,000 against the Government's army of 2,800,000 General Lin Wei, vice-Minister of War, told the Peoples Political Council—an advnsory body—in Nanking today.

News In Brief

PESHAWAR, May 23, (Reuter). The Indian Air Delegation which left for Kabul this morning after spending the night at Peshawar reached Kabul today, according to information received here.

CAIRO, May 23. (U.P.A.): The Afghanistan Legation today denied reports that the Afghanistan Government was pro-Soviet and that the Government wants the British occupation of India to continue.

KARACHI, May 23. (A.P.I.): A conference of all Non-Muslim minorities in Sind has been convened at Karachi on June 13 to consider the present constitutional situation in the country. The conference will last for three days.

POONA, May 23. (A. P. I.): Experiments carried on by the Public Health Department of the Government of Bombay with Paludine tablets for the control of malaria have yielded very encouraging results, according to officials of the department. The tablets were tried in jails, institutions and malaria affected places.

HUBLI, May 24 (API.) The strike of the Hulbi Dharwar Motor Union was called off last night through the successful mediation of Dr. N. S. Hardikar. The owners of the motor service have agreed to reinstate the 16 discharged workers and bringing in force service conditions as recommended by the Bombay Motor Union Congress.

NEW DELHI, May 24 (A.P.I.): As the final date for tax evaders to make a full disclosure of the extent of their evasion is fast approaching, the Central Board of Revenue is appointing a Senior Income-Tax Commissioner to be on special duty to collect evidence which would enable the Income-tax Investigation Commission to examine and deal with individual cases of suspected tax evasion and to present the Department's case before the Commission.

JOHANNESBURG, May 24 (Reuter): The cable sent by the Natal Indian organisation to India requesting return of the High Commissioner does not represent the viewpoint of South African Indians, according to a statement issued today by the Executive Committee of the Transvaal Indian Congress.

It says: "The statement issued from the Prime Minister's office on the discusions that took place between General Smuts and the delegation from the Natal Indian organisation creates an impression that the Indian people of the Union are in favour of return of the Indian High Commissioner to South Africa.

EX-DUTCH PREMIER SENTENCED

Accused Of Visiting Enemy Territories During War

AMSTERDAM, May 23 (Reuter): D. J. De Greer, Premier of the Dutch Government-in-Exile in London in 1940, was to-day sentenced to one year's conditional imprisonment and three years' probation by the Amsterdam special tribunal. He was charged with visiting enemy occupied territory during the war and writing an anti-war pamphlet.

De Greer, who did not appear in court was also forbidden to go outside the municipality of Soest where he lives, without special permission. If this condition was not observed, the court reserved the right to alter the sentence of one year's conditional to unconditional imprisonment.

De Greer, the 1939 Premier of Holland, went with his Government to London when Holland was overrun, but resigned in 1940. He was then entrusted with a mission to the Netherlands East Indies. It was alleged in the trial that when in Lisbon he obtained German permission to re-enter Holland when we wrote the pamphlet.

GRUESOME MURDER OF LADY EDUCATIONIST

SHILLONG, May 23 (API): Miss Sarojini Das, a former Principal of the Holkar's College, Indore was found dead at her Shillong residence today under tragic circumstances. The almirahs and boxes in her bedroom were found broken open and the contents scattered about. The dead body was removed to the morgue for post mortem examination. Police investigation is proceeding.

Miss Das went to England in 1908 and took her degree from Oxford University.

"SAVE US FROM ZAMINDARS"

U. P. Congress Legislators' Plea

NAINITAL May 23 (API): Twenty-five members of the U.P. Congress Legislature Party have sent a requisition to the Secretary of the Party to convene meetings of the Party to discuss the agrarian situation in the Province which they say in a resolution due to highhandedness of zamindars has deteriorated considerably and cultivators are being harassed in a number of ways and urge upon the Government (1) that pending final liquidation of zamindari system, Government should immediately bring legislation declaring that the relation between zamindar and his tenants has ceased to exist and directing tenants to deposit rents in Government treasuries to be established near every Police Station. This declaration should be made before rents for next the kharif crop fall due (2) that district authorities should be directed to cancel firearms licences of those zamindars who act in high-handed manner against their tenants and to remove such persons from their position as Panchas, Mukhias, Lamberdars and Honorary Magistrates and (3) that Government should appoint one Special Officer in each district for collection of papers and for removing other grievances of tenants".

LEAGUERS BUYING PROPERTY IN KARACHI

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, May 22.

Thinking that Sind is destined to be Gateway of Pakistan and Karachi its headquarters a number of Muslim League leaders have started acquiring property here. They are particularly from U. P. and include Raja of Mohomudabad, Begum Libaquatali Khan and Choudhri Khaliqu Zaman.

Disciplinary Action Against Two Bihar Congressmen

PATNA, May 22. (A.P.I.): Mr. Suresh Chandra Mishra, a member of the All India Congress Committee and Mr. Bir Sahi, a member of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee have been debarred from holding an elective post in the Congress, says the Publicity Office of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. Sahi is charged with opposing a candidate nominated by the Congress in a District Board Election while Mr. Mishra is charged with supporting Mr. Sahi.

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11 Billion Dollar Hyderabad Development Programme

NEW YORK, May 23 (UPA): A 20-year development programme has been drawn up by Hyderabad, according to an article appearing in the publication "Business Week".

The article states that "the plan is expected to revolutionize the industrial and economic map of India.

"Linked to the British Indian Government by special treaties the article continues, "Hyderabad occupies 82,689 square miles in South Central India. Its population is now about 18 million. Its ruler, the Nizam, is reputed to be the world's wealthiest man. Many of its new industrial magnates are multi-millionaires.

"Basis for the industrial expansion", according to the magazine, "is the state's tremendous mineral and water-power resources and its proximity to iron ore. Already producing approximately a million tons of coal a year, Hyderabad has barely scratched its reserves. Extensive limestone and shale areas supply a big cement and chemical business. The state is the leading Indian supplier of groundnuts, and ranks fourth in the production of cotton.

"Plans on the drawing boards will provide total power capacity of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 kilowatts to run the industrial programme. Center of the industrial development is the Godavari basin, lying 140 miles north-east of Hyderabad City".

The article points out that a 37,500 kilowatt steam electric plant and a 15,000 kilowatt hydro plant have been started, and says that another dam will be built on the Manjira River to turn out 20,000 kilowatts or primary continuous power.

Discussing private industry in Hyderabad, the article points out that private industry is centred in Hyderabad City. This now includes a 1,000,000 dol. metal products works, which "has arranged with British firms to produce bus bodies and 20,000 refrigerators a year", according to "Business Week".

It further states that "industrialists are dickering with the famed British B.S.A. interests to start a bicycle and motorcycle factory. They have taken over the war-built Bren gun factory, with 30 acres of covered plant structures. A 2,000-ton-a-month asbestos pressing plant and a 50-ton-a-day glass plant are on the way from Britain".

COMMUNIST LEADER ON HUNGER-STRIKE

Protest Against Not Being Given "A" Class

TRICHINOPOLY, May 2 (A.P.I.): Mr. K. Anandan Nambiar, Communist M.L.A. and General Secretary of the South-Indian Railway Union, who has convicted and sentenced yesterday to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for sedition has been on hunger-strike since last night as a protest against the jail authorities' refusal to treat him as an "A" class political prisoner.

DEBT RELIEF ACT

Implications Explained To Agriculturists

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, May 21.

Workers of the Vada Taluka (Thana District) Congress Committee with the co-operation of the National Labour Union have started propaganda among the Adiwasis of Vada Taluka and other agriculturists to explain to them implications of the Debt Relief Act. The Congress Committee office at Vada is being kept open for receiving complaints against money-lenders and Congress workers are busy in writing applications to the Government in connection with the debts the Adiwasis owe to the money lenders.

ECHOES OF LYNCHED NEGRO

U. S. Attorney-General To Fight To Last Ditch

TOPEKA, KANSAS, May 24 (Reuter): The United States Attorney-General Mr. Tom Clark said his office "may go into court in regard to the outrage in South Carolina where the jury freed all admitted, participants in a lynching."

Mr. Clark, speaking at a lawyers', banquet here, said: "So long as I am Attorney-General and there is any thread of law to stand on, I shall try to see that justice is done to all our people, black or white."

Mr. Clark was referring to the acquittal by an all-white jury of 28 men accused of lynching a Negro at Greenville, South Carolina.

Hyderabad And Constituent Assembly

Malia Kolukar, member of the Hyderabad State Congress in the course of a statement states:—

The statement which Dr. Syed Abdul Latif has issued criticising the Madras speech of the President of the States People's Conference is in the contex of the prevailing political situation, very iappropriate.

Participation in the Constituent Assembly is an important issue, 88 per cent of the population of Hyderabad is anxious to partake in the deliberations of the Assembly. When the British have announced their decision to withdrew from India by June, 1948, the establishment of full responsible Government in the States cannot be disputed. But our State is unique. It wants to set up its house separately and disrupt the political order of the country.

GOVT. EMPLOYEES TO FAST

Protest Against Retrenchment Proposals

NEW DELHI, May 24 (A.P.I.): An appeal to observe Saturday 31st of May as a "non-retrenchment day" by fasting the whole of that day has been issued to the temporary employees of the Central Government by the General Council of the Allied Unions and Associations of the Central Government employees.

This method of demonstration, the Council states, in a circular, has been adopted with a view to vindicating the temporary employees' protest against retrenchment in a peaceful manner.

DUTCH-INDONESIAN TALKS NEXT MONTH

BATAVIA, (A. P. A.): Informed Dutch circles predict that the Netherlands will review its entire policy during to deal with the Indonesian Republic by negotiation during the next month.

The Dutch Premier, Dr. L. J. M. Beel, and the Minister for Overseas Territories, Prof. Jan Jonkman will fly to Holland on May 24 after a fortnight's investigation of the situation.

The Commissioners-general, Professor William Schermerhorn and Van Poot, will follow on Sunday.

Dutch informants predicted that on arrival in Holland, they will be confronted by a growing bi-partisan group which is convinced that the bankruptcy of a policy of further conciliation has been proven by the failure of negotiations to produce working agreement between the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic during the two months since the vaguely worded Cheribon agreement was signed.

This group is said to favour an immediate "take it or leave it" policy towards the republic backed up by military action if necessary.

Although, Beel, Dr. Van Mook, Lieutenant Governor-General, and the Commissioners-General are deeply disturbed by the failure of negotiations they are convinced that a last Dutch effort must be made to preserve peace. According to informants, they plan to ask support for a policy of further moderation.

They keystone of this is to be a letter to the republic outlining the final Dutch offers on economic, political and military issues. If this fails to produce results—and the Commissioners-general believe that this will not happen—the Dutch would then publish their offer so that world opinion could appreciate that they made a desperate effort to reach agreement.

Informants believe that should the "take it or leave it" group win or should the Republicans ignore a final offer, the resignations of Beel's cabinet, the Commission-general and probably Van Mook would follow.

Behind the Dutch policy crisis lies continue to support a military and the financial inability of Holland to civilian structure in eight non-productive Java and Sumatra bridge-heads.

LONDON, May 24, (Reuter.) The Earl of Harewood, the brother-in-law of the King of England, died today aged 64.

"Something is probably missing from your DIET" say scientists:

People often become unwell for no apparent reason. Intensive research revealed that lack of vitamins of the B group (a series of complex organic substances) in the daily diet, is often the real cause of many common ailments.* B Vitamins are found only in certain foods, and being soluble in water, are easily lost in cooking. Now after further years of research, scientists have discovered how to make B Vitamins in the laboratory.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

INDIA'S CRUSHING DEFEAT IN DAVIS CUP. GUPTA'S DISADVANTAGES. FUTURE CAMPAIGN. BOM. GYM'S. GATE-CRASH! HUNT FOR A MEMENTO! AIRMEN'S UNSPORTING CONDUCT. POOR GATES.

Despite the rosy picture which Manager Gupta painted on our Davis Cup propects, Ghaus Mahomed and Co. received a severe pasting at the hands of Mercel Bernard and his companions at Roland Garoes Stadium. Their defeats were so crushing and divastating that they could not claim even a single set—let alone a match—in their five engagements. We had great hopes of our champion, Sumant Misra. But he failed miserably to reproduce his Indian form on the French courts.

Apart from the surface of the courts to which the Indian players were strangers, a sudden cold wave seems to have upset them beyond measure. It is also probable that the huge crowd of ten thousand—it is huge for tennis matches in India—jolted their mental equilibrium rather violently.

GUPTA'S BROADCASTS.

Whatever the reasons, India suffered an ignominious defeat. I shudder to imagine the plight of our stars if the French giant, Yvon Petra had played against them. But his absence—or rather his inability to play owing to an injury—raised hopes in the minds of our compatriots that they might manage to account for the other. Here they had really counted without their hosts. I wish very much that Gupta had reserved his forcasts till after the matches—instead of making a silly fool of himself by broadcasting his views to the world at large beforehand. Had he kept quiet he would not have made himself and India—the laughing stock of the entire tennis world.

DISADVANTAGES.

I refuse to believe that our standard is so low as to merit the virtual slaughter of our representatives. Sumant's recent performance in England showed beyond a shadow of doubt that India is not very far from the international level. If our players were accustomed to the types of clay courts prevailing on the Continent, and were they aclimatized to the vagaries of its weather conditions and light they might have done themselves justice. It must be remembered that the home players are always at an advantage than the visitors in every respect. Unless and until the latter find their feet and get used to the surroundings, it is not possible for them to acquit themselves creditably.

FUTURE CAMPAIGN.

Owing to the war conditions, the game remained practically in a moribund state for nearly six years. Let us hope the next season will see it in full swing throughout the country. It will only then new players will come out. Then the provincial associations—and the A.I.L.T.A.—will have to arrange necessary coaching for the promising youngsters. Tournament practice in the highest company—and in different parts of the country—will give them training for big matches. If they have opportunities to play against foreign stars, so much the better. Lastly the question of foreign tours will crop up. These should be arranged every year so that our players may find their bearing in the world class. If these things are done systematically by our tennis rulers and if our players cultivate the game seriously, we may hope to rise to the top of the world at no distant date.

BOM. GYM'S GATE-CRASH!

The Senior Harwood League is now on at the Cooperage. Seven teams were originally placed on the list. But something happened behind the scenes to compel the enhancement of the figure to eight within a couple of days of the first announcement. The team that was first left out—and later included—was the Bombay Gymkhana. There was a time when "the mighty Atoms of Waudby Road", as they were called, ruled the roost in Bombay soccer. No, they did not actually monopolise the Championships and the trophies. The military teams never allowed them to do so. But they controlled the game in this province with all their pomp and majesty.

HUNT FOR A MEMONTO?

The war and the rise of the Indian teams brought about their downfall. This tendency was in evidence even the last armageddon broke out. Now it is complete. In the circumstances, their entry—and a forced one at that—was rather surprising. It is believed in certain quarters that they have decided to take part only as a gesture o fgoodwill towards India before quitting this country next year! It is also suggested that they wish to carry Home a memento. As it is not possible for them to claim any of the Wooden Spoon which they had conciled themselves to the possession of the Wooden Spon which they had lifted once or twice even before the war. Any way it is a sporting gesture.

AIRMEN'S UNSPORTING CONDUCT

It is rather regrettable to note that the R.A.I.F. players have not learnt to play to the whistle and show sportsmanship on the field of play. I am referring to their behaviour in the League match against the Trades. Personally I would have liked the referee to consult the linesman concerned before awarding the goal, especially when the defenders appealed against his decision. It is probable that he was so thoroughly convinced about it that he did not see the necessity for it. But when he stuck to his ruling, the players should have accepted it sportingly. But instead, they indulged in rough play and marred the game completely. I must also add that Thomas of the Trades gave an exhibition of temper unbecoming of a player of his standing and reputation.

POOR GATES.

Barring Wednesday, the matches have been attended by poor crowds, on all sides of the enclosure. Of course the fares provided were far from attractive. But more than that the reason for the absence of fans is the high gate charges. I drew the attention of President Brandon to this aspect personally. He asked me, "where is the money to come from?" I promptly retorted, "From the gates of course!" If the rates were fixed at Annas two, five and ten, instead of annas four, and eight and rupee one, more people would come in to inflate their receipts and help to make the games interesting. When will our sports rulers realise this simple truth?

Is It True?

That the Indian tennis stars have appalled the tennis world by their sheepish surrender to the French stalwarts at the Roland Garros stadium?

That they may receive another hot reception when they return to Paris in August next for the French Championships?

That some of the Indian critics believe that Ghaus Mahomed and Co. must have played with hockey sticks—instead of tennis racquets—to warrant such devastating massacres?

That they even imagine that Sumant Misra and Dilip Bose may have played barefooted—just to tickle the sense of humour of the French fans?

That unbearable cold and unaccustomed courts are meaningless excuses where our arm-chair critics are concerned? Stage-frights are also considered senseless weaknesses by them!

That they want the A.I.L.T.A. and the provincial associations to prepare human robots who may work like machines in any country and under any condition?

That Manager Gupta—not Pankaj—is overwhelmed with grief and sorrow at the slaughter of his unresisting innocents by the French wizards who managed to cover their true colours till the last?

That Gupta has gone underground to swallow what he had mouthed in the press before the matches and perhaps to drown his sorrow in the cup that cheers?

That F. P. J. and N. S. have sent special cables to Paris to inquire whether the Indian players used proper gears when they battled against the French hosts?

That they have issued strict injuctions to Gupta to see that the players put on woollen overcoats when the cold wave invades their courts again?

That the Mighty Atoms of Waudby Road compelled the W.I.F.A. Committee to hold an emergent meeting to reconsider their case?

That in fear of atomic bombs, the Committee surrendered their sense of judgment and made room for them in the Senior League?

That the chief reason for their entry is their previous claim on the Wooden Spoon which they wish to carry Home as a momento when they quit India next year?

That the Mighty Atoms were smashed to smithereens by the Dockyard Police—to the merriment of the spectators from the neighbouring trees who were delighted to see their Sahebs mauled beyond recognition by the Cops?

That the Senior Division of the Harwood League is being staged before empty stands—just to emphasise the financial acumen of the Committee?

That the Maharashtra Football Federation has been banned by the W. I. F. A. because they refused to be treated as a mere club?

That their imposing name did not carry any weight with the Cooperage Czars who are more obsessed with the letters of the law than other extraneous matters such as promotion of soccer?

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Marry Now Or.... Never!

By Hare Nagg

We offer no apologies for putting this article on the women's page, but we would warn our fair readers that in case some youths are foolish enough to take to this advice, it is the 'little woman' who will have to hold the baby!

The other day while talking of our sisters in service, Prime Minister Kher blamed the boys many of whom refuse to marry' for the existing state of affairs.

We would go one step further than blaming. We would start a G.M.Q. * campaign. We would enumerate the advantages of getting married. We would remind them of the hundred things they miss by their ill-advised 'single blessedness.' We would invoke the Muse—if we can. We would try every means in our hand—cajoling and coaxing, ridicule and reason. We would resort to every means short of violence.

Delay is dangerous. It is so always. It is particularly so now. The Bombay Legislative Assembly has passed the first reading of the bill to restrain the taking or offering of dowry. It has also decided to set a time limit of nine months (mark you! nine months) set for eliciting public opinion. You know public opinion. There is nothing like it. Even if there is one, it does not much count. Only nine months, let me repeat. Hurry up. Get your share of dowry. Otherwise you will repent and repentance is poor consolation.

There is another aspect that has obviously missed your attention. You might have heard of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and her activities. This author would not be surprised if in the course of a few years she creates such a situation that we boys have to pay dowry to marry girls. We boys do not like the idea, I hope. Permit me then to repeat: HURRY UP!

Vive Archimedes

Under-weight has been a general complaint with many of my brother bachelors. With their heavy boots and hat they but weigh hundred lbs. The more they approach the Averbury Machine the more they get the same kismet and the less the indicator shows. Underweight, let my fellow sufferer note, is as dangerous as overweight. If they want to avoid the danger, if they don't want to prove the menace they are to themselves today, let them marry at once. You may contend that it is girls not boys that put weight after marriage. There, you are talking of the apparent weight. You hardly think of your real weight which may range from a few cwts. to a dozen tons—thinks of your possession and the would-be wife's relations!

Boys certainly like license. They want to do things as they please and they don't to be questioned or mistaken. Any boy gets vexed, worried, desperate when somebody spreads a slander that he is talking to his neighbour's daughter. He is avoided by even girl children, if he is an young bachelor; if an old one, by elderly ladies as well. All because he is unmarried Poor idiot! he has not the horse sense to marry right now and turn a saint overnight!

In booking windows, railway platforms or postal counters, he stands in endless Q for eternity. As he yawns in his tiredness, he notes how a gentleman sends his wife to get the 'thing' done. She comes and she proves a lightning in her dazzle and effect, People gape and wonder and he stands there like a mummy—I mean our bachelor boy.

Wriggle, Ogle, Giggle!

He travels long distances—by the footboard. He is not even allowed in. A glittering presence comes there and the door automatically opens—the 'adiseshas' and the autocrats sit erect, roll their hold-alls and get up if necessary to make room for 'her.' With a squeak (which should be taken for a 'thank you') she takes her seat, winks and the husband too is honoured with a seat. All the time you (if you are a bachelor) are blinking at the gate. I ask: Why don't you avoid the avoidable? Why don't you do what you well can? Why doesn't the blatant fact penetrate your thick skull? Why don't you jump for joy at the next casual suggestion from one of your elders? Why don't you benefit from the weekly visit you make to the theatre? To be blunt, why don't you get married quick?

If you want to be a Brahmacharya, be one by all means. Why violate the laws of Brahmacharya? As Brahmacharyas you are expected not to gaze, much less stare at any maiden or lady and for that reason you are enjoined to look at your toe while you trot the streets. What are you doing? You don't allow any man to have a walk with his wife along the highroads and bylanes of Bombay? You look at anybody and everybody—alone and in company.

If you go scot-free I may congratulate you. You bring curses on the bachelor's fraternity. The married people misinterpret you. Anytime they may hand you over to the police for your violation of the rules of Brahmacharya. Perhaps you want to see what it is to be locked in a prison cell. I will not be harsh enough to say that you should shut your eyes when you come by a happy damsel. It will be another form of Purdah. It is an injustice to you and an insult to the lady that is charming. To avoid all misunderstandings, it is enough if you marry and be happy 'ever afterwards.' You are then 'a good boy' Nobody raises a finger against you, however silly you behave, whatever rot you talk. Vulgarity passes for wit and stupidity for good humour.

Ba Ba Black Sheep!

Unashamedly, unwittingly you complain that the food served at hotels is poisonous, the food served at homes is not tasty. You blame the ration authorities. You have missed the point. You have alas! cultivated so to say a food-phobia and a tomach disease to boot. Cheerfulness at meal times, scientists have said, is the best tonic for good digestion. When will you realise it? When will you realise that only one hand of all creations can give relish to food, that only one presence can lend cheer at meal times and that is 'her's? If you say you know, you are an ass for your knowledge (Excuse me if I look harsh in my love to you).

You know rack-renting? No? What a man you are! You should know what it is and to know it you should be a son-in-law—and a father-in-law! To attempt to describe it is futile. Like Chinese Hospitality you should taste it to appreciate it. On this good earth, if you can bleed one white with impunity without any fear of the said consequences, it is your father-in-law!

What to do for accommodation? I am glad you have come round. I am glad you are realistic enough to put this question. I will not be harsh to you hereafter. I will help you if I can You want accommodation for you and your wife? Tell any acquaintance of yours that you are married and that you very badly need accommodation and see for yourself the enthusiastic response. Your friend or acquaintance may not build a mansion for you. He will certainly give one room for you if he has two and a half of a room if he has only one. It may be a piece of information for you that there are a hundreds of good people who will provide you with suitable accommodation if only you will marry.

I was myself offered thrice in quick succession a three room flat (my eyes! a three room flat) and a rose of a blonde (sic). I hesitated—the result: I am now in the streets with my trunk in a 'friend's house and my bedding in a changing terrace! Take a lesson my good brother. GO AND GET MARRIED. THEN YOU WILL FEEL ANOTHER MAN.

Elbow room and bellow room.

The way of all flesh META-MORPHOSIS

Possible but NOT Probable ..

There is no Q for the..

* GET MARRIED QUICK.

UNPARLIAMENTARY!

Continued from Page 6

the rulings exist, for those occasions when they are worth enforcing.

M.P.'s Bible

An "old hand" once advised a new member who asked how he could find his way through the Parliamentary maze to study religiously Erskine May. In that tome, and many other things, a member will find most of the words which have been ruled out of order. Here are a few for aspiring candidates: "villains"; "impertinence"; "impudence"; "rude remarks"; "ruffianism"; "hypocrites, pharisees"; "slanderer"; "murderer"; "hooligan, blackguard"; "traitor"; "ought to have been imprisoned for high treason"; statements "not consonant with personal honour"; toad: "returned by the refuse of a large constituency"; "lie down dog"; "swine"; "behaving like a jackass". A member in the last year of the war, added one to the list. He called an hon. and gallant member "an unspeakable blackguard" and, refus- to recent, was suspended for one day.

A Hollywood dress shop owner met a friend, who greeted him with: "Joe, I hear your shop was robbed last night. Lose much?"

"Some," answered the owner, "but it would have been much worse if the burglars had got in the night before."

"How's that?"

"Well, yesterday I marked everything down 20 per cent."

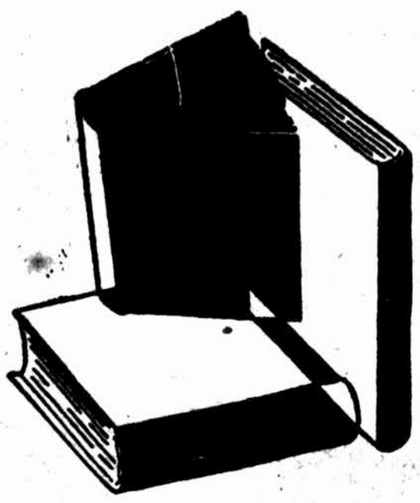
A priest went to a barber's shop, owned by one of his parishioners, to get a shave. He noticed that the barber was suffering from a hangover, but decided to take a chance. After a few strokes the barber's razor nicked his face.

"Pat, you've cut me!" reproached the priest as he wiped the blood from his face.

"Yes, yer reverence," answered the barber.

"That just shows you," went on the priest, "what drink will do."

"Yes," replied Pat cheerfully "it does make the skin moighty tender."



THE PHILOSOPHY OF NON-VIOLENCE

THE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF MAHATMA GANDHI. By Dr. G. N Dhawan. Published by the Popular Book Depot, Bombay 7. Price Rs. 8/8.

There have been any number of collections, small and big, of Gandhiji's writings and speeches, but intelligent and systematic expositions of his philosophy have been, so far, few and far between. Dr. Dhawan's work is, therefore, a highly welcome addition to Gandhian literature. The major portion of the work is devoted to an elaborate exposition of the technique of Satyagraha—"the relentless pursuit of truthful ends by non-violent means"—and the author tries to show how Gandhian Satyagraha in action has been able to change the face of India radically in the course of the past three decades. Gandhiji's entire philosophy of life, based on Truth and Non-Violence, and not merely the political side of it, indicated by the title, is sought to be expounded by the author, more or less in Gandhiji's own words, in this work, and one must unhesitingly declare that Dr. Dhawan has admirably succeeded in his task, much better, indeed, than most writers who have so far attempted to interpret the Gandhian philosophy as a whole in a detailed manner. The chapters towards the end of the work, dealing with Gandhiji's views on Nationalism and Internationalism, and his conception of a Non-Violent World Order and the Non-Violent State, are of absorbing interest.

In this work Dr. Dhawan show himself to be one of the ablest expounders of Gandhiji's philosophy and technique of Non-Violence.

Unique Achievement

MY LIFE STORY OF FIFTY-FIVE YEARS: By Raja Mahendra Pratap. Published by World Federation, Dehradun, India.

It is given to very few men born with a silver spoon in the mouth to yearn to better the lot of their fellowmen. Raja Mahenda Pratap belongs to this select group. Back in India after nearly two generations of exile, he has collected in the present volume the story of his incessant struggle to free his motherland. As a young man, who was the owner of vast estates, he felt impelled to devote a large portion of them to found a trust with the object of establishing a remarkable technical institution, the Prema Maha Vidyalaya at Muttra. Early in his career his social conscience had become vividly awake. Then he was seized with the desire to travel abroad in order to benefit from intimate aquaintance with foreign institutions and personalities and to use this knowledge to raise the status of his country.

He proved an intrepid and indefatigable traveller, a devoted worker in every foreign movement which aimed to free India. He was in Germany during the first world war, went from there to Afghanistan; won the respect and affection of the Afghans and returned to Germany via Russia. Then we find him in Japan preaching his ideal of world federation. Off he goes to America, a zealous missionary in the cause of racial and social justice. He was one of the leading figures at the Pan-Asiatic Conference in Japan in 1926. The second World War finds him in Japan again. But during the intervening years he had wandered indeed a great deal. He had spent some months of study in Tibet. His account of his Tibetan mission gives us a remarkable glimpse of the people of that country. Later we find him deeply interested in furthering the activities of the Afghan Economic Mission to America. He is back again in Japan after an extensive tour of America, visits China, later Manchukuo and has the ambition of preaching his gospel of world federation in Siam. In 1934 he visits Mangolia and he is back again in Japan preaching and lecturing, contacting eminent personalities, when the second World War breaks out.

To the British, discourse, he was a rebel all these years. The present Interim Government in India facilitated his return home.

He is still active in the pursuit of his idea that "if we can federate all the existing groups in a common world organisation we shall remove all the causes of groupal struggle". His has been indeed, a chequered and adventurous life. His learning, his transparent honesty of thought and purpose and his steadfast desire to advance the cause of Indian Freedom made him one of our best ambassadors abroad during the days when India felt with humiliation that she was not allowed to make friends beyond the British Orbit.

L. G. KHARE.

Early Days Of Congress

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS: By Dr. Hemendranath Dasgupta (Ghosh Press, Calcutta. Price Rs. 6.)

Do the present generation of Congressmen know that during the earliest stages of its career the Indian National Congress was looked upon with favour by at least two Viceroys of India? The era of grace was short-lived. It soon became the bete noire of the British rulers of India. Dr. Dasgupta, a seasoned politician, traces the history of these early days and brings his narratnve of Congress Sessions to close in this preliminary volume after commenting upon the work of the seventeenth session at Calcutta in 1901.

His book brings into review the rise of the forces of national consciousness since quite an earlier period particularly in Bengal. He begins with a reference to the agitation against the oppressive ways of the white indigo planters in 1861. This movement, coming so shortly after the mutiny, made the Government of Bengal sit up and take notice. But they took very small notice. Meanwhile the theatre in Bengal, specially a play called Nila-darpana, and widely read tales in Bengali of oppressive rule, roused the public and led to the foundation of a body called "Indian Association" in Calcutta in 1876. It hoped to create "a strong body of public opinion in the country". It is of interest to note that one of its objects was "the inclusion of the masses in the great public movement of the day". Later, thanks to the initiative of Mr. Hume, which Lord Dufferin the Viceroy, blessed, the Indian National Congress was founded.

The author reviews the notable political performances of the early pioneers and founders. One notices in his pages how hard has been the struggle to reach freedom and how, let it be duly recorded, at one time or the other, a British Official had braved the odium of his caste and stood up for justice and fairplay. Particularly was this the case with Mr. Pennel, a member of the I.C.S. His quiet remark in a judgment given by him is illuminatng. It cost him his career. He said, "assaults by Europeans upon natives are unfortunately not uncommon. They are not likely to cease until the disappearance of real or supposed racial superiority".

L. G. KHARE.

SRI AUROBINDO

The Sri Aurobindo Circle which was instituted in Bombay a little over three years ago by some of the ardent admirers of Sri Aurobindo Ghose, the illustrious Bengali mystic and philosopher who has been living during the past three decades in complete seclusion at Pondicherry, has been publishing every year a Number containing the unpublished writings of Sri Aurobindo and contributions from some of his noted disciples and admirers. As is well known Sri Aurbindo is a poet and literary critic of the highest order, besides being a yogi and mystic philosopher who is held in universal esteem in cultural and spiritual circles in and out of India. Th third annual Number, which has just been published provides a rich and diversified fare to all Aurobindo-fans. The Number opens with a lengthy poem in blank verse from the pen of Sri Aurobindo entitled "The World Stair", in which the supreme craftsmanship and ethereal beauty of the ideas of this master artist are seen at their best. The poem forms the first canto of the second book of a poetical work entitled "Savitri", which he appears to be engaged in writing, embodying his yogic explorations on the "supramental plane." Other writings of Sri Aurobindo, appearing in print for the first time in the Number, deal with such subjects as "Supracosmic Reality", "The Divine and Its Opposites", "Krishna-Consciousness", "Technique of World-Changing Yoga" and so on.

Contributions, poetic as well as prose, from the "Mother", Nirodbaran, Arjava, K. D. Sethna, Dilipkumar Roy, and other well-known figures in the Pondicherry Ashram, enhance the value of the publication. A lengthy critique of Sri Aurobindo's well-known mystical poem, "Ahana" is furnished by Dr. K. R. Srinivas Iyengar, while Mr. K. D. Sethna dialates on Sri Aurobindo's "blank verse" inspiration. The Number is priced at five rupees and can be had from Sri Aurobindo Circle, Nair Hospital Compound, near Central Station, Bombay.

MARATHI ANNUAL

Another interesting Arabindonian publication is "Sri Aravinda-Darshan," a Marathi Annual which has been inaugurated this year by the Arabindo Circle of Bombay. It is proposed to issue similar Numbers, every year in future, with a view to stimulate the study of and popularise the writings of Sri Aurobindo and his group among the Marathi-knowing public. The present Number opens with a Marathi translation by Mr. V. P. Damle of Sri Aurobindo's English poem "Radha's Prayer." This is followed by a disquisition on the aim of Sri Aurobindo's "Yoga-Sadhana" or spiritual practices, by Mr. P. B. Kulkarni, and a comparative study of the philosophies of Marx and Aurobindo by Mr. V. K. Donde. An interesting personal reminiscence of Sri Aurobindo, relating to the year 1908, is narrated by Mr. R. K. Prabhu, who speculates as to whether Sri Aurobindo would have had to make a lengthy trip to the Andamans if he had not been prevented by a mere chance from becoming Mr. Prabhu's guest! Translations in Marathi of some of Sri Aurobindo's writings are also included in the Number. The publication which is neatly got-up and illustrated, will be prized by the Marathi reading public. It is priced at two rupees.

Brother Subash — Sister Bimla

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: BALKAN-JI-BARI — AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The Tardeo Balkan-ji-Bari has started a new experiment in their Centre by introducing what they call a "Children's Parliament." The Children from amongst themselves have elected ten Ministers (five boys and five girls) who constitute the Children's Government. Different Departments have been assigned to these Ministers, one each held by a girl and a boy jointly. The Ministry works under the guidance of Shri M. D. Harite, Secretary of the Unit.

The other Children are divided into Groups, having a Leader and an Assistant Leader. These Leaders take instructions from the Ministry for the running of their Groups efficiently. The Executive Council of the Unit, constituted of elders, acts as a Supervisory Board directing the Ministry from time to time. Thus the Children also are trained to take up the responsibilities of conducting the Unit.

Marine Lines Balkan-ji-Bari has restarted its activities after completion of the Children's Examinations, in right earnest. Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari arranged an excursion to Jogeshwari. Dahanu and Dahanu Road Balkan-ji-Baris went for an outing to Ashagadh. Shri Pramod K. Tanna has started working amongst Harijan Children, and he has expressed a desire to call a Maharashtra Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference at Dahanu. Rajkot Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a programme of Folk Songs and Folk Tales.

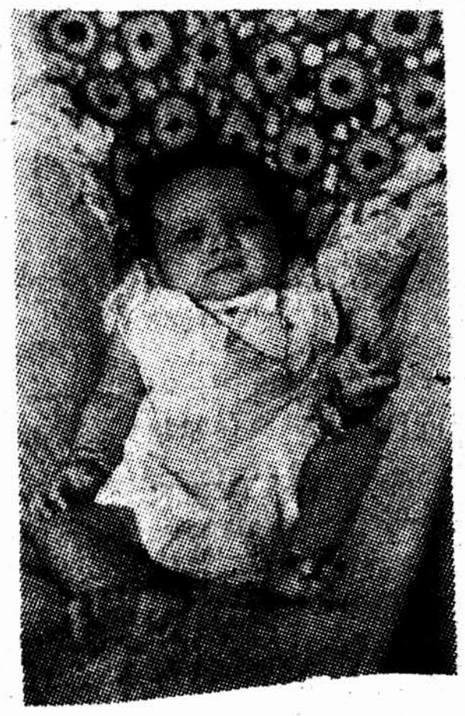
Shri Rasikbhai F. Shah, General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, visited Ahmedabad recently and went round the different Balkan-ji-Bari Centres established there. He was pleased with the different activities conducted there, including a very good Library, and was much impressed by the Children's behaviour and cleanliness in the Centres.

Efforts are being made to establish Provincial Balkan-ji-Baris in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Delhi, Bihar and U. P. Correspondence in this connection is also going on with the Punjab and Bengal. Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari has arranged a Vacation Course for the training of the Children's Workers.

Boys and girls under eighteen years can join Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh as its Primary or Companion Members. Elders wishing to be helpful to the Association can also get themselves enrolled in it. For full particulars, please write to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and enclosing nine pies stamp for postage.

All Good Wishes from your loving, Dada

"Gulistan" Khar - Bombay 21



"Early to Bed" (Sister Hema) Photo: Veerendra Adhiya

"Earlise to Rise" (Brother Harin) Photo: Jaibharati Upadhyaya

His Beloved Gave The Doctor A Black Eye!

BY HENRY BAERLEIN

Heinrich Heine: One Of The Most Exquisite Of Lyric Singers Was Also A Fearless Critic Of The World.

Whenever a song by Heine was played on the Nazi Radio it was Whenever a song by Heine it was ascribed on the programme to "author unknown", as if it were a folk-song. And many of them have become the common heritage of the German people, indistinguishable from real folk-songs. But he and Goethe did not greet each other as fellow-gods; for one thing, they belonged to different generations. "I shall never become, like him, an Excellency", said Heine to Eckermann, Goethe's confident and his adviser while 'Faust,' Part II, was being written (so that it is inferior in various respects to Part I, when he had the advice of Schiller): "no, I shall never be a servant of princes. It was on the Brocken that I was seized with the overwhelming desire to make the pilgrimage to Weimar, Goethe was no more than a shadow of his former self. It was so painful to realize that a god—for I am certain that he is more than man—can grow old. He was sweet, amiable and courteous—but certainly not human. And this was the man whom I had tried to adore despite my tastes and despite our differences. Oh, what a terrible disillusion, my friend."

"What did you tell him?" asked Eckermann.

"That I was working on a Faust," burst out Heine with angry despair.

What blasphemous presumption, thought Eckermann. "Were you not struck," he inquired, "by a thunderbolt?"

"No, but His Excellency's face clouded. 'What then keeps you in Weimar?' he asked me frigidly."

We are indebted to Eckermann for a talk he had with Heine when the poet returned from the Harz Mountains, on which journey he afterwards wrote an enchanting book. As he walked, he read Sterne's 'Sentimental Journey.' "This is," he said "a French book, written in English." As for Heine's prose, he somehow managed to make the German language dance, and at a wave from his wand to arise and pirouette. His compatriots never forgave him for this evanescent and smiling prose. Hither to they had looked upon an "idea" as a personal thing, heavy as a rock, which needed the demonic force of the Niebelungs to displace. Heine, that Mozart of prose, blew upon the rock and it began to float, and (Nietzsche later used a similar technique) turn somersaults in the air and rise up into the sun's rays.

And what sort of man was this revolutionary? It is strange man who appears to us such a mixture of the honest, faithful, courageous, realistic, erotic, mean, hateful and cynical?

He has been adversely criticized for accepting a pension from the French Government, while contributing to the "Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung," but in suite of his close friendship with Thiers, who gave him the pension he never failed to oppose the President of the Council whenever, his conscience demanded it. He once opposed the entire French Press when he considered—as in the affair of the Damascus Jews—that they had adopted an ambiguous attitude

The French Consul in Damascus had circulated pamphlets of the type of "The Wise Men of Zion," so that many Jews were massacred; and Thiers did not even reprimand the Consul. Heine thereupon denounced him with the same pamphleteering passion as Voltaire did in the Calas affair or Zola in the Dreyfus case. "To-day," he said, "they are killing Jews; to-morrow the mob, drunk with blood, will attack the Christians." His prophecy was realized; twenty years later, in 1860, hundreds of Christians perished at the hands of an infuriated mob in Damascus.

Vive Napoleon!

Heine's profound admiration for Napoleon—"immortal, eternally admired, eternally regretted" caused him to write that "England! The sea belongs to thee! But the sea has not waters enough to wash away the shame that this illustrious man has bequeathed to you in death. For centuries in the future the children of France will sing and tell of the abominable hospitality of the 'Bellerophon,' and when those songs of bitterness and tears resound beyond the Channel the cheeks of every honest Englishman will blush for shame."

In his acclamation of the dead Emperor's glory Heine exalted the idea of Equality for his contemporaries and his cry resounded like a powerful horn in the midst of the silence where German reaction slumbered. How would the Prussian censorship react to this challenge? Heine thought it more prudent not to wait on German soil for a reply to this question, while the France of Polignac would without difficulty have granted a request by Prussia for his extradition. And so, on the very day on which his book, the "Buch Le Grand," appeared which, without the slightest regard for the interdicts of the Holy Alliance, glorified the memory of the man for whom "the earth was too narrow"—he also disregarded what he had written about England and, remembering that this island in the eighteen-twenties still offered the safest refuge for those who attacked her, he came here for a stay of three and a half months.

At a corner of Cheapside he saw that vison of London which seemed to him like "The crossing of the Beresina....where each, in a frenzy of unrest, wishes to hew out a passage for himself; where the insolent horseman crushes the poor soldier, where he who falls is lost for ever, and men trample pitilessly over the corpses of their best friend; where thousands, worn out and bleeding, try in vain to clutch on to the planks of the bridge or fall off into the icy ditch of death...." This prescient and cruel vision of the rising capitalist world caused an uproar in England; the Athenaeum, in its number of September 10th, 1828, published this piece of bravura in its entirety.

Heine found it hard to reconcile the almost unlimited political liberty enjoyed by the English with the terrible injustices of their social and economic order. "The English", he said, "are a domestic people: they lead a narrow and peaceful family life. The Englishman is content with this liberty which guarantees his personal rights..... he tolerates patiently the sight of a privileged aristocracy which does not interfere with his pleasures and external comfort and his way of living".

Unmasked Prussia

Of perpetual interest are the love affairs of poets who have enriched the world with songs of love. Many of Heine's early and very famous lyrics were inspired by his cousin, the daughter of the Hamburg banker who behaved quite nobly towards his unpredictable nephew; and fascinating were the songs which resulted from Heine's encounter with the fresh country wench discovered in a Paris glove shop, Mathilde, from whom he made but one vain attempt to escape, for it was impossible to live without her. She was not a very capable nurse when he lay on his mattress grave, but she did her best, and when she overheard the doctor's adverse criticism she waited for him outside the invalid's room and gave him a black eye. Heine was quite devoted to her; you may remember the poem in which he tells her that, after visiting his ultimate grave in the cemetery, she is not to forget, if it is a wet day, to have a cab waiting for her at the gate.

How topical to-day is much of what Heine wrote. For years he had observed a self-imposed moderation, but finally he unmasked Prussia. "The most dangerous enemy," he said, "of the German people is the Prussian Eagle with its greedy beak and hooked claws. The corrupter of the German people is the hypocrite Prussia, that State Tartuffe who, with diabolical skill and Jesuit cunning, knows how to exploit the aspirations to liberty of the best Germans, such as Hegel, Arndt, Schleiermacher and hundreds of thousands of others...."

How much of the world's woe in the years after Heine's death has been due to the domination of Prussia in the German household. It is possible that in our time or that of our children Germany will again be known as a nation of poets and philosophers, industrious in the arts of peace, even as was Heine, who devoted the same care to the writing of a newspaper article as he did to the composition of a poem One of the world's most exquisite lyric singers, he was also a fearless critic of the world. To him the phrase of Peguy can well be applied: ".... The revolutionary is he who courageously meddles in affairs which do not concern him."

—The John O'London.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SADISM

(Continued From Page 4)

and will eventually grow out of it? We cannot definitely say.

Group Psychology

What is a mass feeling?

A mass feeling is what is felt by a number of individuals thrown together through circumstances in a certain situation. It has to take into account the individuals, the fact of their being joined to one another, the circumstances and the situation. Therefore it cannot be said that a mass feeling is the mere sum of the feeling of the individuals concerned. It is an (alleged) new, and joint, feeling. It is very difficult to psychoanalyse a mass feeling, as psychoanalysis is mainly a 'splitting' rather than an 'amalgamation.' 'Group psychology' has therefore been a millstone round the necks of psychologists and not much advance has been made since Le Bon's theory. Nevertheless, examples of mass feelings should be given.... Panic in a theatre or amidst a crowd, whilst an individual would feel no panic and would behave differently.

Although it is difficult to enter into socalled 'group psychology' without generalising, one can say that war weakens the power of the super-ego (or conscience) and therefore unleashes some of the primal drives of which aggression is one.

A few words must be said about the cases of cruelty which have occurred lately. Are they more frequent or are they apt to attract more limelight? If they are more frequent, it should be attributed to the aftermath of war. In fact, all the latest cases which are the outcomes of individual tendencies have one thing in common—the weakening of the super-ego, which cannot restrain the instincts.

Whether we can find a sublimation for cruelty, which will canalise the strength of this passion into something useful or harmless, is not known. But before an artificial sublimation is sought for, it is well to realise that cruelty in every form, mental or physical, is one of the most inherent and 'well-established' drives in human nature—The 'World Review.'

The microphone was thrust before the winning jockey, and the very embarrassed hero was asked to address the nation. Breathlessly he said:—

"May I take this opportunity to pay a tribute to the other jockeys, without whose co-operation my victory would have been impossible!"

A man who wanted to be a centenarian was told by his doctor to give up drinking and smoking.

"Will I live to be a hundred?" asked the patient.

"No," said the doctor, "but it will seem like it."

Life Under Britain's Socialist Terror!

AFTER SITTING IN HIS STUDIO FOR YEARS, VICKY GOES AMONG THE PEOPLE TO SEE HOW THEY LIVE UNDER THE SOCIALIST TERROR — AND TO FIND OUT
WHAT TIME IS IT IN BRITAIN ?
SAVOY
GESTAPO
NO SPIRITS
NO BEER
PUNCH
ECONOMIST
NEW STATESMAN AND NATION
—CLANDESTINE PAPERS ARE NOW BEING READ IN THE OPEN —
TORTURE CHAMBERS FOR THE RICH ARE FILLED TO CAPACITY —
TOOL
—ANTI-GOVERNMENT LEAFLETS IN CODE ARE BEING FILLED UP WEEKLY BY THE MILLIONS—
—AND MORE PEOPLE ARE GOING UNDERGROUND—
SNOW
GALES
FOG
SHOWERS
ICE
HAIL
&
THAW
FLOODS
—BUT WHATEVER PUNISHMENT ATTLEE INFLICTS ON US NEXT, NOTHING CAN KILL THE BULLDOG BREED —

—Courtesy News Chronicle.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

A friend of the Last Page writes to complain that this feature is becoming too serious and sour-faced. He even doubts if it is the same old "Chronicler", adding, almost with desperation: "Good heavens, man, where is your sense of humour?"

I plead guilty to the charge. Being the most regular and (perhaps) most critical reader of this Page, I have myself felt the old liveliness gone out of it. the familiar ring of optimism giving place to the moans and groans of pessimism. So I can understand the annoyance of my friend. For I, too, have often asked myself the question: "Good heavens, man, where is your sense of humour?"

Yes, where is it?

Perhaps it lies buried under the debris of Hall Bazar that I saw in Amritsar, a gigantic pile of rubble that reminded one of the ruins of blitzed Coventry or the atom bombed Hiroshima.

Perhaps, it was drowned in the rivers of blood, Hindu blood and Muslim blood, your blood and mine, that have been flowing in the streets of Calcutta, in Noakhali, in Bihar, in the U.P., the Punjab and the North-West Frontier, not to mention the occasional bloody spurts in the streets of our own Bombay.

Perhaps, it was burnt to ashes in the manly (literal) conflagrations of Lahore, perhaps it was burnt along with the half a dozen unfortunates who were sprinkled with petrol and burnt alive in Amritsar, or with those other victims of communal fury who were trapped in a burning Victoria in Bombay and reduced to ashes while a frenzied, demoniacal, laughing mob barred all ways of escape from this living hell.

Perhaps, it has been ravished along with the women, Hindu women and Muslim women, your sisters and my sisters, your mothers and mine, who have been assaulted and dishonoured during the recent shameful months.

Perhaps the smile on the face of this Page, like the smiles on the faces of many of us, has been wiped out by the sight of inhuman horrors that our eyes have seen and that this Page has chronicled.

The tragedy is so awful, so overwhelming, not because so many have been killed, but because so many have been killed in vain.

The tragedy is so grim, not because we (who were once pledged to non-violence even when fighting the enemies of our national freedom) have killed, but because we have killed our own brothers.

The tragedy is so vast, not because ten thousand or twenty thousand or a hundred thousand of us, Indians, Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs, have turned fanatical killers, but because the rest of us, the four hundred millions of us have either connived at it, gloried in the atrocities committed by their partisans on their communal rivals, or we have just watched the gory spectacle with abject apathy.

The tragedy is so shameful, not because we have disgraced ourselves, but because we have disgraced the land of our birth in the eyes of the world: we have given the enemies of our freedom an opportunity to laugh at us; in the last hour of foreign rule we have supplied a justification for two centuries of oppression and tyranny.

*

Grim Humour

Yet, perhaps, there is some sort of humour—a very grim sort of humour—in the situation.

The national movement and the national organisation that launched their first struggle AGAINST the Partition of Bengal have now launched their last struggle to achieve the partition not only of Bengal but also of the Punjab!

The architects of unity, the crusaders of Akhand Hindustan, have become the propagandists of Partition, while the upholders of Pakistan and the two-nation theory like Suhrawardy are singing to the tunes of unity.

My Communist friends, who always ridiculed me for my sentimental "petite bourgeoise" faith in the unity of India and hostility for the ideology of Pakistan, who were ready to divide India into two or twenty pieces in pursuance of their theory of self-determination, have suddenly become fanatical believers in the unity of India.

And so in the same boat we find Mr. Sarat Bose, Mr. Suhrawardy and Comrade P. C. Joshi! The Forward Bloc, the Bengal League and the Communist Party have at last found something in common.

Mahatma Gandhi, the Communists, the Congress Socialists and Sir Feroze Khan Noon all want the British Government to "QUIT NOW" while the former firebrand and uncompromising enemy of Imperialism Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stays as the house guest at the same Viceregal Lodge that has been the symbol of imperialism for all these years.

Allama Mashriqi thinks we can find unity and freedom by following his Khaksar volunteers in their half-hour symbolic march while Raja Mahenderpratap believes he can solve the whole problem by touring the villages in a bullock cart, propagating the "ARYAN" state. Sane Guruji, a Socialist, has won a resounding victory against orthodoxy by getting the doors of the Vitthoba temple at Pandharpur opened for the untouchables by the very un-Socialist method of resorting to a fast unto death, while Mr. Gadre, a veteran of the Hindu Mahasabha and film publicity, is fasting to get a lakh of rupees for Hindu sangathan and relief.

The "goondas" of Amritsar have provoked their compatriots of Lahore by sending them bangles, as a symbol of cowardice, and now the Lahore "goondas" are proving their valour and their manhood by setting fire to their city.

Nero only fiddled when Rome was burning. He at least did not set fire to it.

*

Playing At Partition

Let's play at partition—for that's the latest game for the grown-up boys of Indian politics.

Let's divide this country of ours into two—Hindustan and Pakistan.

But that's not enough. What about the states? So let's have a Rajasthan too, for the states whose rulers are Hindus, and a Nawabistan for the states whose rulers are Muslims.

Within Hindustan, let's grant complete, undiluted autonomy, self-determination and sovereignty to each province.

But these provinces are culturally not homogenous. So let's cut them up into smaller provinces on the basis of religion, culture (or lack of it) and language.

Thus Bombay must be sub-divided into Maharashtra, Gujerat, Karwar, Dharwar, Konkan and Canara, with the free city of Matunga for the South Indians, a Muslim "homeland" in Bhendi Bazar (with a corridor running through Grant Road up to Chhota Qabristan), a Parsi "homeland" with No-Prohibition guaranteed as a Fundamental Right in the constitution (and with a corridor linking it to Iran), not to mention compact and homogenous "homelands" for such important communities as suttorias and, of course mawalis and goondas.

Bengal, naturally has to be divided into Eastern Bengal and Western Bengal, Eastern Bengal being linked with other Muslim "homelands" by a corridor, verandah or underground tunnel. Similarly the Punjab has to be divided into Hindu Punjab and Muslim Punjab—but neither of them then would be Panj-ab—one would be Land of Three Waters, and the other Land of Two Waters. At the same time the Sikhs have to be given a 'homeland' of their own centred round Amritsar and with corridors connecting it with the Sikh States of Patiala and Nabha. Moreover the Jats in the southeast have a culture of their own (it is rather important, being a very physical culture), they have to have an autonomous "homeland" of their own. So let's grant them a Jatistan or Hariana as some would like to call it. That leaves out New Delhi whose Babus and bureaucrats deserve sovereignty as much as any one else, and one cannot dismiss easily their demand for a corridor running right up to Whitehall in London, that being their spiritual 'homeland."

Madras, of course, is an arbitrarily composed unit and must be split into Tamilnad, Andhra desha and Kerala and "Moplastan" That would leave out the poor untouchables who should have an Achhutistan or Harijanistan of their own.

The aboriginal Adibasi tribes of each province are, of course, entitled to separate "homelands" where they can lead an autonomous and primitive life of their own, unmolested by government servants, sahukars, zamindars, missionaries, education, sanitation, industry, etc.

*

Post-Partition Prospect

After the country has been duly cut up and partitioned and thoroughly corridored, we must equitably divide the army, navy, air force, arsenals, ammunition and armaments, bombs, rifles, revolvers, machine-guns, howitzers, grenades, canon, bombers, fighters, torpedoes, submarines, etc. etc. Each province, each "homeland" or free city, each community, must get its share of these and other instruments of destruction which in no case can be entrusted to the care of a Central Government.

Then we must give complete freedom of speech to the fanatics, the jingoes, the maulavis, the pandits, the swamis, the fakirs, the Sabhas, the Leagues and Anjumans, Sanghs and the Jamiats, and complete freedom of press to the newspapers to spread the doctrine of hate and violence....

Having done this, we won't have to worry about anything else. We won't be alive to worry about anything. But if by a miracle some of us do somehow survive, we have just to pray and wait for—the second landing of the western imperialists at Surat! (Let's not forget that India WAS completely partitioned when the European intruders arrived.)

*

Roosevelt On India

"Churchill told me (Roosevelt) that he was not His Majesty's Prime Minister for the purpose of presiding over the dissolution of the British Empire. (Churchill later repeated this in a radio address). I think

THE LATE F. D. R.

So long as there are empires there will be wars.

I speak as America's President when I say that America won't help England in this war simply so that she will be able continue to ride roughshod over colonial peoples."

This is one of the illuminating bits of conversation quoted by Eliot Roosevelt, the late President's son, in his important little book, "AS HE SAW IT"—the Story of the World Conferences of F.D.R. (Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 3 dollars).

During the years of the war, I still remember, we in India often used to confront our American friends and visitors with the question: "Why doesn't your President raise the question of India in his talks with Churchill? How can he reconcile his professions of democracy and freedom and the Atlantic Charter with the imperialist set-up of his ally, Great Britain? Eliot Roosevelt's book provides the answer to that, and shows (though that is not its primary object) that Roosevelt did often cause annoyance to Churchill by raising the question of India, Empire and colonies which, he held, would be stumbling blocks in the way of a stable world peace. Of course, F.D.R. does not emerge as a full-blooded anti-imperialist, nor does he evince much information on the subject of India, but it is clear that he had his sympathies with the colonials and subject peoples and he was familiar with the destructive, war-breeding role of imperialism. And he certainly did not mince matters in his talks with his "friend" Winston.

Here is one of the passages-at-arms between the two, reported by Eliot who was his father's aide at all the important 'Big Two' and 'Big Three' meetings during the war. Here are Roosevelt and Churchill talking on board the destroyer 'AUGUSTA' just before the signing of the Atlantic Charter:

Father started it.

"Of course," he remarked, with a sly sort of assurance, "after the war, one of the preconditions of any lasting peace will have to be the greatest possible freedom of trade."

He paused. The P.M.'s head was lowered; he was watching Father steadily, from under one eyebrow.

"No artificial barriers", Father pursued. "As few favoured economic agreements as possible. Opportunities of expansion. Markets open for healthy competition".....

Churchill shifted in his easy chair. "The British Empire trade agreements", he began heavily, "are——"

Father broke in. "Yes. Those Empire trade agreements are a case in point. It's because of them that the people of India and Africa, of all the colonial Near East and Far East, are still as backward as they are."

Churchill's neck reddened and he crouched forward. "Mr. President, England does not propose for a moment to lose its favoured position among the British Dominions. The trade that has made England shall continue, and under conditions prescribed by England's ministers."

"You see", said Father slowly, "it is along in here somewhere that there is likely to be some disagreement between you, Winston, and me....."

....The P. M. himself was beginning to look apoplectic.

"You mentioned India", he growled.

"Yes. I can't believe that we can fight a war against fascist slavery, and at the same time not work to free people all over the world from a backward colonial policy..... The peace cannot include any continued despostism. The structure of the peace demands and will get equality of peoples....."

*

Empire Means War.....

The same debate, it seems, was continued at Casablanca and Eleanor reports a conversation he had with his father after a hectic President-Premier meeting.

"The thing is", he remarked thoughtfully, "the colonial system means war. Exploit the resources of an India, a Burma, a Java, take all the wealth out of those countries, but never put anything back into them; things like education, decent standards of living, minimum health requirements all you're doing is storing up the kind of trouble that leads to war...."

"The look that Churchill gets on his face when you mention India!"

"India should be made a commonwealth at once. After a certain number of years—five perhaps, or ten—she should be able to choose whether she wants to remain in the Empire or have complete independence. As a commonwealth she should be entitled a modern form of government, an adequate health and educational standard. But how can she have these things when Britain is taking all the wealth of her national resources away from her, every year? Every year the Indian people have one thing to look forward to, like death and taxes. Sure as shooting they have a famine. The season of the famine, they call it."

The late President's view on India today may have only academic and historical interest, but this book sheds a fund of light on that genial and warm-hearted personality that occupied the centre of the world stage for so many years. It also reveals how Roosevelt dreamed of peace on the basis of Russian-American understanding and goodwill, and how his successor has shattered that dream. Eleanor Roosevelt, in this respect, has made a vital contribution to the understanding of the latest switch-over in the reactionary foreign policy of his country. If his father had been alive today.....But more of that next week.

Patter

The Clutching Hand

By Asude

It is said that the President of the United States of America can shake seven hundred hands at one of those posh jamborees at the White House in the morning and still be fresh as a daisy for another rally in the drawing-room in the evening.

And yet, I know of a District Magistrate who used to have the olive oil treatment for the right hand every Sunday immediately before lunch, with the help of an expert masseur. He could not ply the knife and fork without this attention. The hand simply would not function.

It is an excellent ritual, this flipper-grip habit, what you call the "hand-shake", but I have not the least doubt that it is not for this country The Indian does not take it casually. With the Indian, "touch" indicates warmth, affinity, respect, affection.

If, therefore, His Lordship becomes free with his flipper,—as free, shall we say, as a Hollywood cutie is free with her lips,—trouble is bound to happen. The hand, more often than not, turns out to be more of a clutching hand than a merely shaking hand.

Sunday morning is the great morning at all District Magistrates' bungalows. I suppose, it will continue to be till June 1948, unless something happens in the meantime. Durbaris, stout and lean, foregather under the peepul tree, just for a pop into the sanctum sanctorum and a grip of the Magisterial hand.

When I say "grip", I mean grip. The gripper knows that it will have to serve him for seven days. Naturally, the clasp is more of a clutch than a mere touch. Not every Magistrate can stand the strain of a couple of dozens of grippers all bent upon getting the best out of the clutch. My Magistrate could not. That is where the oil and the masseur came in.

Myself when young did come across a book on etiquette. One of the chapters was devoted entirely to this Science of Shake-hand,—how you reach for it thus and hold it so, and then return it to its owner, and so on. That book would not sell in India.

The working plan with the hand-shakers I know appears to be to get a good grip of the hand by sheer physical superiority over the rivals, and then retain the locking till overpowered by another candidate. The owner does not come into the picture at all. The classic case of its kind happened in my home-town during the Coronation fiesta.

Following the other functions, came one of the Highest into the sleepy old town. It was not so sleepy when the advance news trickled through. Biceps were braced up, muscles oiled, and so on. Jiu Jitsu became the talk of the town and several physical instructors made little fortunes.

I was present on the Railway platform when the Highest descended from his carriage and faced the entrants lined up for the Event. One could almost hear the tendons quivering. And then, My Lord surrendered his one and only right hand to the multitude. He started with the man on the extreme left and worked his way to the right. One of the local officials reeled off the names.

All went well with the first eight hands. With the ninth came a deadlock. I mean a deadlock. The ninth man had the unique fortune of knowing the Highest from before. So, naturally he took the proffered hand in one vast clasp of his own, and with a considerable smile extending from ear to ear, enquired if His Honour was in good health. This was not in the programme.

His Honour returned the smile, mumbled something, and tried to pass on. But he couldn't. His hand was not yet his own. And the gripper continued to smile. It was one of those well-drilled smiles.

And then the gripper asked some affectionate questions from the 'Honour.' Something about the great man's son or nephew, I forget which. But the next man could stand it no longer. He gave a hint. A hint with his toes. He had thin kind of foot. The hand was free.

Business was resumed and the clutching went on apace. The Highest had reached almost the end of the line when it happened. In this company of clutchers there was one superannuated person who had been through such corroborees all his life. A veteran hand-clutcher. Head of one of the most uncompromising Sanatanist organisations, he had been given a pitch fairly high up in the line.

He had already got his grip and was waiting for the finale. But he had probably some other similar function to attend and so as soon as "His Honour" had edged fairly away from him, he thought it quite a ripe notion to slip out of the line and make for the exit. I believe he would have got away with this programme but for a brain wave which hit him like an iceberg as he was stealing away.

He saw a gap, quite a nice little gap between two of the right-enders. Why not fill it, and have a second grip? Believe it or not, but that is exactly what this gentleman thought. He made the confession at the post mortem.

The official who was reeling out the names was new in the town. So, when His Excellency stretched out his hand to this doughty champion of Sanatan Dharma,—for the second time,—he announced him as Sheikh Hafizzuddin Khan,—*Inspector of District Muqtabs.* It is said that the Sanatanist's topi visibly quivered when the name was spoken.

For, Sheikh Hafiz-ud-din Khan, Inspector of District Muqtabs was standing by his side. And Sheikh Hafiz-ud-din Khan Saheb was six feet odd in his socks, with muscles to match. I believe, he might have pardoned this post-pitching, but for the fact that when he extended his hand, he was announced as *Babu Sarandhari Sahay, Secretary of Pugglepore Gowshala.* Non-violence could not meet the case.

When I left the station, the Sanatanist was still standing at his old pitch on this deserted platform waiting for the station yard to clear. And the station yard had only one man in it,—Sheikh Hafiz-ud-din Khan, Inspector of District Muqtabs. I left them playing patience,—hoping for the best.

It is definitely not for India. Salaams are best. Or, Namaskars.

Skit

My Educated Wife

By "Garga"

It is known throughout the length and breadth of Dalal Street, that I have not much knowledge or education.

But for this sorry state of affairs I am not to blame in the least. Like many other Marwadis when I came to Bombay, I had not even an upper cloth. I was in those days more concerned with earning a livelihood than getting an education, so so dear to my heart.

When I thrived and made money I had still less time, to attend to my neglected education. All day long I was busy buying cotton mills, foundries, factories and such like, and all night long I was busy selling cotton mills, foundries, factories and such like. For time is the prime factor in successful business and my time was fully booked.

But my eternal soul hungered in secret for degrees and diplomas. When I took a light snooze after a particularly heavy lunch or when I closed my eyes for forty winks at 3 A.M., I had vivid dreams in which I had my visiting cards reading.

"Seth Danilal Esq., F.A., B.A., M.A., Phd, Dse, D.Litt, Cantab, Oxen, Zurich.

SHARE And STOCK BROKER.

(Other degrees omitted for paper economy) and my heart exulted to fade away with the reality of waking light.

That is why.....

That is why I married an M.A. She did not bring a pie but only her degree and her medals.

On my wedding night she asked me.

Why is Egypt called the gift of the Nile?

I did not know.

If it were a matter of Egyptian cotton and the exorbitant price they demand for it, I could have said something. But this....

Then she asked me to name the stations from Moscow to Vlady.... something.

Here too I was stumped.

Her next question was to ask me to name the fresh water lakes of the U. S. A. At this I burst into tears confessed all, and told her that I had no education, that is why I had married her and asked her to show me her medals.

Those she gave into my hands. I clutched them safely to my heart and went to sleep. How soundly I slept that night!

Now that I had married an M.A. I thought I could lead a life of iddlyic peace and prosperity. But it was not to be

Morning, evening. noon and night she was at me trying to improve my mind. At meal times we had a heart to heart chat, on food and nutrition, protein and starch contents and vitamin values in international units. At tea we had a Tet-e-tete on the surface tension of liquids and the kinetic theories of gases. When we went for a walk she asked me to do mental and practical sums in heights and distances. Suppose there is a tower. How will you find out its height? By measuring you will say. You are wrong. You have to do it by the subtended angle. For the rest of the time I had a working programme. In the mornings I studied Algebra, Geometry and Trignometry. In the evenings Geology, Biology and Zoology. In the nights Grammar, Anthropology, Metaphysics and Neiromancy while my wife went out to God knows where!

This continued for sometime, and I increased my cap size from a modest five and three-fourths to eight and a quarter and converted all my single breasted into double breasted coats. I had no time to buy and sell mills, foundries, factories and such like so that my business withered my cashier cheated me, and I ran into debt.

I told my wife of my sorrows, but she rejoined that she had sorrows of her own. She knew of a mystic method by which sorrows could be drowned in wine and philosophy and asked me to bring two flasks of wine daily until further orders.

Thus in the wilderness of our bedroom, under the bough of our bedstead, we lolled on cushions and sipped the wine whilst my wife incessantly cakled by side.

Her tongue was loosened. She told me of a man she knew who had come to see her since her marriage. She had lent him the pearl necklace, the diamond earrings, and emerald bracelets that I had bought her. The man had not come since.

My worries increased for my business was now galloping merrily towards the chasm of insolvency. Therefore I asked my wife, the wining and crackling had not obviously improved my affairs. What was I to do now? She had an education and she should know!

Her face cleared for a moment and she assured me that my troubles could be ended in no time. It was the easiest thing in the world! The man who had been coming to see her, had given her a magic powder called patassium cyanide. I had only to take it mixed in a half glass of wine and my troubles would be over in a trice.

My veneration for education grew by leaps and bounds. If only all people without education knew this secret method. How much needless worry it would save this world. I wondered and wondering mixed the powder in a half glass of wine as she had directed.

My wife had sunk back to sleep by now, with the sagacious beauty of an M.A. shining serenely from her brow. As I looked at her my heart filled with tenderness towards her, who was in so many ways my better half. Poor dear! She had also worries of her own, but out of solicitude for my welfare she had given me the magic powder. But Dhanilal is not the man to be outdone in unselfishness.

So gently I waked her and held the glass to her lips murmuring 'your wine dear.' She looked at me vaguely through her dear bloodshot eyes and sipped the wine to the dregs.

Next morning she did not get up. Her hands and feet were cold. She was not breathing. She was dead. On her pyre I put her medals and books on Algebra, Geometry, and Trignometry, Geology, Biology, and Zoology, Grammar, Anthropology, Metaphysics and Necromancy, so that she need not be lonely without her education in the other world. God alone knows the extent of the sorrow that filled my heart and the amount of tears I shed!

Things began to improve with me. My business prospered, my cashier had a fit of repentance and returned all the money he had cheated me off, and once again I was busy as of old buying and selling cotton mills, foundries, factories and such like. My cap size rapidly came down to my normal five and three quarters and my double breasted coats became single breasted.

But I suspect that a part of my acquired wisdom still remains. For in spite of my cap size of five and three fourths and waist line of 63, I never go near a girl's college or a girl's school and with the sure instincts of the beast of the jungle hide in the gutters when an educated girl passes by.

My respect for education is still unbounded!

"You know, Jim.....you'd look good with a moustache."

"Thus in the wilderness of our bed-room, under the bough of our bed—stead, we lolled on cushions and sipped the wine whilst my wife incessantly cackled by my side."

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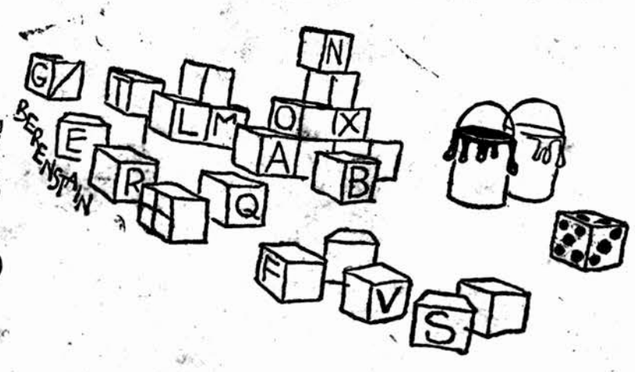
TRANSPORTS —But Not Of Joy! —OR IS IT?

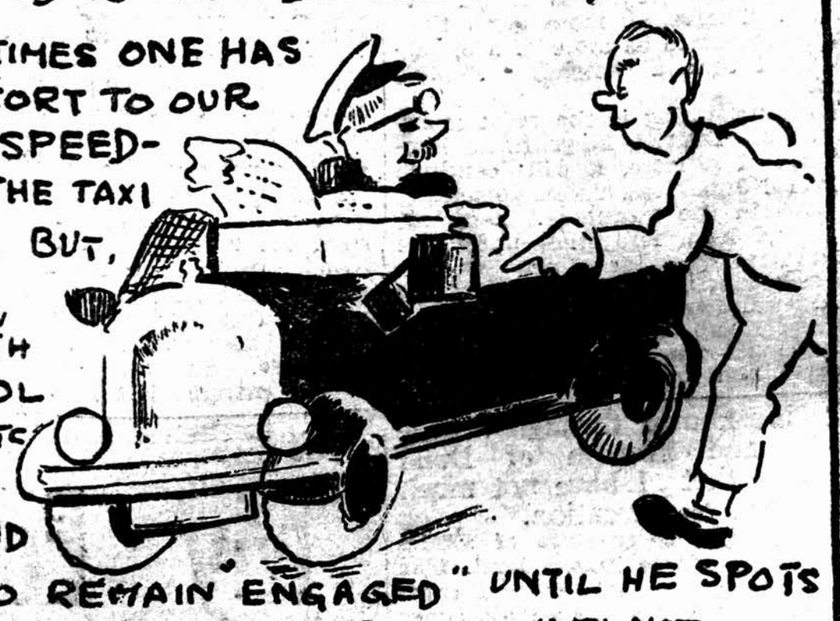


URBS PRIMA IN INDIS

CONVEYANCE PROBLEMS THAT HAVE BEEN LEFT TO CIVILIANS TO SOLVE BUT CONTINUE TO REMAIN UNSOLVED:

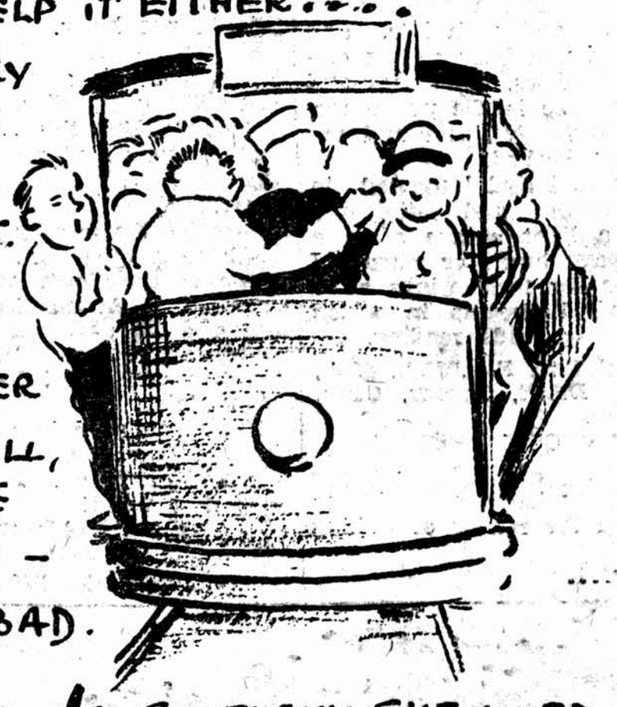
"THE OFF-HANDISH GHARRYWALLAS SELDOM GO OFF THEIR COURSE AND IF THEY DO, IT IS JUST BECAUSE YOU HAVE AGREED TO PAY A DOUBLE FARE.

SOMETIMES ONE HAS TO RESORT TO OUR LOCAL SPEED-STERS - THE TAXI DRIVERS. BUT, OF COURSE, WHAT WITH THE PETROL SHORTAGE ETC HE JUST CANT HELP YOU - AND CONTINUES TO REMAIN ENGAGED" UNTIL HE SPOTS A SERVICEMAN OR FOREIGNER WHO IS NOT LIKELY TO PAY HIM HIS CORRECT FARE....



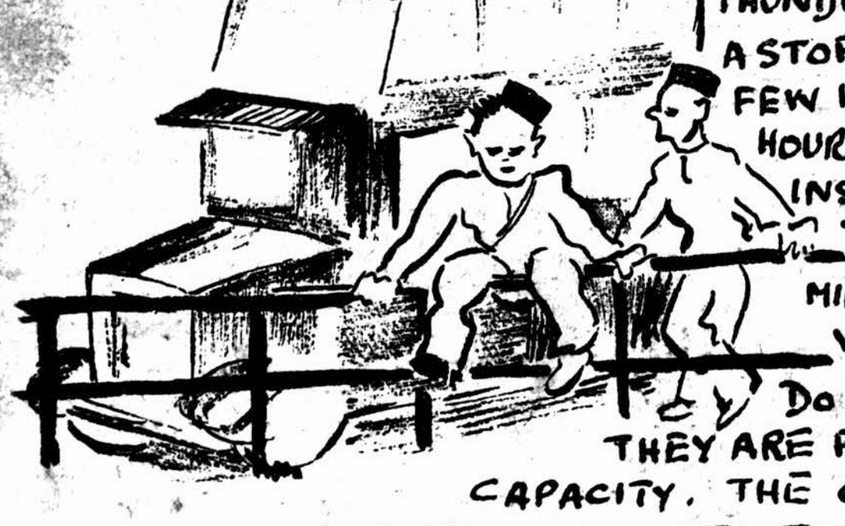
THEN WEND YOUR WAY TO A LOCAL RAILWAY STATION, AND AFTER BEING JOSTLED ABOUT, SLIPPING ON BANANA SKINS, COVERED WITH "PAN" THE TRAIN WILL COME IN SARDINE TIN FULL. OF COURSE, THE RAILWAY AUTHORITIES CANT HELP IT EITHER....

SO YOU TRY THE GOOD OLD TRAM'CAR.. BUT WAIT A BIT. HAVENT YOU HEARD THAT BOMBAY IS OVER CROWDED? WELL, SO ARE THE TRAMCARS - JUST TOO BAD.



SO THANK THE LORD THAT YOU HAVE A PAIR OF GOOD LEGS FOR THOUGH THE BIG WIGS WITH CARS PROMISE THE CITY FOLK "LIFTS" DURING TRANSPORT STRIKE, PRETTY LASSES ONLY ARE FERRETTED AWAY LEAVING US HARD-BOILED TROJANS BLINKING LIKE RUDDY OWLS IN THE NIGHT. THAT IS CALLED COURTESY...

THEN LAST BUT NOT LEAST IS THE BEST BUSES SERVICE. FIRST OF ALL THEY THUNDER INTO A STOP "EVERY FEW HALF HOURS" INSTEAD OF "EVERY FEW MINUTES" - AND WHEN THEY DO ARRIVE, THEY ARE PACKED TO CAPACITY. THE ONLY TIME THEY ARE EMPTY IS WHEN THEY ARE ON ONE OF THEIR FAMOUS STRIKES.



ERIC FRANCIS

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